

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA1166957**

Filing date: **10/19/2021**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	90002764
Applicant	Jeanette Conrad-Ellis
Applied for Mark	THE BLACK DIAMOND SERIES
Correspondence Address	SHOKO NARUO THOMPSON COBURN LLP ONE US BANK PLAZA ST. LOUIS, MO 63101 UNITED STATES Primary Email: ipdocket@thompsoncoburn.com Secondary Email(s): snaruo@thompsoncoburn.com, knorris@thompsoncoburn.com, egray@thompsoncoburn.com 314-552-6077
Submission	Applicant's reply brief
Attachments	90002764-Applicants_Reply_Brief.pdf(196691 bytes) 90002764-Exhibit_1_Reply_Brief.pdf(4124807 bytes) 90002764-Exhibit_2_Reply_Brief.pdf(374449 bytes) 90002764-Exhibit_3_Reply_Brief.pdf(297336 bytes)
Filer's Name	Shoko Naruo
Filer's email	ipdocket@thompsoncoburn.com, snaruo@thompsoncoburn.com, knorris@thompsoncoburn.com, egray@thompsoncoburn.com
Signature	/Shoko Naruo/
Date	10/19/2021

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re application of: :
Jeanette Conrad-Ellis :
 :
Serial No.: 90002764 : Examining Attorney: Sanjeev K. Vohra
 :
Filed: June 15, 2020 : Law Office: 110
 :
Mark: THE BLACK DIAMOND SERIES :

APPLICANT’S REPLY BRIEF

For the reasons set forth below and in applicant’s opening brief, applicant respectfully requests that the Board reverse the Trademark Office’s refusal to register the mark THE BLACK DIAMOND SERIES for *a series of fiction books for teen girls, excluding cartoon science fiction books and comic books* in International Class 016 under Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Stripped to its essentials, the examiner argues that even if the publication genres at issue here differ significantly, the public may think the publications emanate from the same source because they can be found in the same “hypothetical bookstore” and because publishers of fiction books for teen girls also publish cartoon science fiction books and comic books.

This argument fails in several respects:

1. There is no sufficient relatedness of the goods;
2. There is no “general understanding” as required by TMEP § 1207.01 that *a series of fiction books for teen girls* and *cartoon science fiction books and comic books* emanate from the same source. Further, there is no basis for concluding that the same source would offer such different genres under the same BLACK DIAMOND mark;
3. The examiner disregarded readily understood and well-known diverse and non-diverse meanings of BLACK DIAMOND; and

4. The same publisher would never use BLACK DIAMOND to refer both to diverse and non-diverse genres or to address diverse and non-diverse audiences.

RESPONSE TO EXAMINER'S OBJECTION

We note the examiner's objection to applicant's introduction of certain trademark uses of color terms in our opening brief.¹ *Ex. Att. Br.*, 8 TTABVUE 4². As an alternative, applicant hereby includes Webster's Third New International Dictionary definitions for the following terms germane to the issues in this case: black, black book, brown, red, red book, green, green book, white, white book, yellow, yellow book, comic, comic book. *See* Exhibit 1. Such dictionary definitions can properly be noted by the board according to the TBMP rules of judicial notice. TBMP § 1208.04. Applicant requests that the Board take judicial notice of dictionary definitions of black, black book, brown, red, red book, green, green book, white, white book, yellow, yellow book, comic, comic book shown in Exhibit 1.

In addition, applicant respectfully requests that the case be remanded to the examiner to permit the introduction of the objected to color mark registrations as well as the Webster's Third New International Dictionary definitions provided herein as Exhibit 1 for judicial notice. We have separately filed a motion to re-open examination as required by TBMP § 1207.02.

1. There is no sufficient relatedness of the goods.

The examiner concedes that the publications at issue here may be sold in different sections of bookstores, but insists, "there is no indication that, a consumer could not purchase, enjoy, or encounter both genres of books in the same hypothetical book store". *Ex. Att. Br.*, 8 TTABVUE 12.

¹ The examiner specifically objected to the list of third-party registrations identified as Exhibit 1 in applicant's Appeal Brief. The examiner did not object to any other evidence of record or evidence submitted in applicant's Appeal Brief; therefore, applicant respectfully submits that all evidence submitted in applicant's Appeal Brief, subject to the Board's determination with respect to Exhibit 1 in applicant's Appeal Brief, should be considered by the Board.

² The citations to the TTAB record are to the documents in .pdf format.

The examiner's argument is flawed because there is no way a consumer would believe that all fiction books sold in a single bookstore emanate from the same source, yet this is essentially what the examiner is arguing. In addition, the examiner improperly disregards the narrow descriptions of the parties' respective goods – applicant's amended goods are “a series of **fiction books for teen girls**, excluding cartoon science fiction books and comic books,” and the Registrant's goods are “**cartoon science fiction books and comic books**.” Simply because the goods at issue here may be sold in the same store³ is insufficient to establish likelihood of confusion for such disparate publications as we have here. *See Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1261 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (the question is whether the goods are likely to be encountered by the same purchasers who would be led to believe that the goods came from the same source). This is particularly true where, as here, such different genres would likely would be sold in different aisles or sections of a physical store or different sections of a website in a “hypothetical electronic store.” *See The Nestle Company Inc. v. Nash-Finch Co.*, 4 U.S.P.Q.2d 1085, 1987 WL 123836 (T.T.A.B. 1987) (holding delicatessen products are not proximate to powdered cocoa and flavorings, even though they are sold in different departments of the same stores; finding no likelihood of confusion between DELI QUIK and QUIK).

On the contrary, courts have concluded that the public can make purchasing decisions without any confusion when there are clear differences in the types (genres) of the relevant goods. This is because different types of goods are customarily located in different sections of stores according to type (genre) and not by brand or trademark.

For example, in *Sunenblick v. Harrell*, the court held that “UPTOWN RECORDS” for a label for jazz recordings and “UPTOWN RECORDS” for a label for rap recordings are not likely to cause any confusion because they are in different genres of music. *Sunenblick v. Harrell*, 895 F. Supp. 616, 629 (S.D.N.Y. 1995), *aff'd*, 101 F.3d 684 (2d Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 519 U.S. 964, 117 S. Ct.

³ The examiner is essentially arguing for a side by side comparison.

386 (1996) (“[Plaintiff’s] products are addressed to a somewhat esoteric market, viz., purchasers interested in lost or forgotten jazz artists, in the ‘straight ahead jazz’ category, whereas defendants sell rap recordings . . . [T]hey are not sold side-by-side; rather, they are featured in different sections of the stores . . . according to genre and not by label name.”). *See also M2 Software, Inc. v. M2 Communications, L.L.C.*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 1166 (C.D. Cal. 2003) (plaintiff’s musical offerings, including “acid-jazz” artists, are vastly different from defendant’s Christian music offerings, and plaintiff has provided no evidence that consumers of its music products would overlap with defendant’s target audience); *Echo Drain v. Newsted*, 307 F. Supp. 2d 1116, 1125 (C.D. Cal. 2003) (“When two products or services fall within the same general field, it does not mean that the two products or services are sufficiently similar to create a likelihood of confusion” – holding that pop rock and progressive funk and groove with elements of heavy metal are not sufficiently similar to create a likelihood of confusion). Here, similar to the distinction between jazz versus rap recordings in *Sunenblick v. Harrell*, cartoon science fiction books and comic books and young girls’ fiction books are quite different genres, and are not sufficiently related to warrant a finding of a likelihood of confusion.

Moreover, it is well-settled that the nature of the scope of a party’s goods and services must be determined only on the basis of the goods recited in the application and registration. *See, e.g., In re Detroit Athletic Co.*, 903 F.3d 1297, 1308, 128 U.S.P.Q.2d 1047, 1052 (Fed. Cir. 2018); *Stone Lion Capital Partners, L.P. v. Lion Capital LLP*, 746 F.3d 1317, 110 U.S.P.Q.2d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2014); *Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC*, 668 F.3d 1356, 1370, 101 U.S.P.Q.2d 1713, 1722 (Fed. Cir. 2012). It is error for the examiner to expand beyond the very narrow descriptions of the parties’ goods to conclude that the public is likely to be confused as to source because both publications fall within the broad definition of fiction. TMEP § 1207.01 nowhere permits the examining attorney to ignore the narrow limitations in **both** the applicant’s mark and the cited mark and instead conduct a likelihood of confusion analysis based on a broader description of the goods.

2. There is no “general understanding” as required by TMEP § 1207.01 that girl’s fiction books and cartoon comic books emanate from the same source.

Even if it is true that girls’ fiction books and cartoon science fiction books and comic books could emanate from the same source there is no general understanding to that effect as required by TMEP § 1207.01. The public simply does not have deep perspectives on the habits or marketing practices of the publishing industry. Where, as here, the types of goods in question are not generally recognized as having a common source of origin, the examiner is required to show “something more” than the mere fact that the goods are sometimes offered together by the same source. *In re St. Helena Hosp.*, 774 F.3d 747, 754, 113 U.S.P.Q.2d 1082, 1087 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (finding that substantial evidence did not support relatedness of hospital-based residential weight and lifestyle program and printed materials dealing with physical activity and fitness); *see also In re Princeton Tectonics, Inc.*, 95 U.S.P.Q.2d 1509, 2010 WL 2604976 (T.T.A.B. 2010) (reversing likelihood of confusion refusal to register EPIC based on examining attorney’s failure to provide sufficient evidence that *personal headlamps* and *electric lighting fixtures* were proximate, even though marks were identical).

**Examiner’s Cited Registrations Show No Link between
Science Fiction and Teen Girls Fiction**

Here, the registrations cited by the examiner fail to show a sufficient relatedness of the good or services such that the public “generally understands” or is likely to conclude that teen girls fiction books and comic books emanate from the same source. The examiner apparently agrees that “fiction books for teen girls” are quite different from “cartoon science fiction books and comic books,” but insists that source confusion is s possible because the examiner’s research of certain third party registrations show that certain publisher do sell fiction books and comic books. But, the examiner’s conclusion is not supported by a careful reading of the cited third party registrations.

None of five⁴ allegedly “representative” third-party registrations cited in the September 30, 2021 Examiner’s Statement, or the eleven⁵ additional registrations in its October 28, 2020 Final Office Action contain such specific limitations as “science fiction” and “fiction for teen girls” that are present in this case. On the contrary, the references cited by the examiner use more general identifications than those used in the application or the cited registrations. It is incorrect for the examiner to broaden such clear limitations in the effort to find a sufficient relatedness of the goods. In fact, only one of the cited registrations included science fiction-related books (Reg. No. 6142305 for STORM RAVEN), but even that registration did not also cover *cartoon science fiction books*. Also, Reg. No. 5705068 for NATURE’S CALLING, which is one of the registrations referenced in the examiner’s Final Office Action, only covers comic books, among other genres of books and stationeries, but does not expressly include “fiction books,” and is the only one of the cited registrations that includes the word(s) “cartoon” (specifically, “Cartoon prints”). None of the examiner’s references include such limitations as are present in this case. Further regarding Exhibit 2, despite the fact the Section 8 filing on February 26, 2019 in Reg. No. 4298538 for PINKPOWERFUL! deleted “comic books” from the goods, the examiner still represents Reg. No. 4298538 as including “comic books.” *Ex. Att. Br.*, 8 TTABVue 10. The examiner knew or should have known that “comic books” was deleted as of the September 30, 2021 issue date of the Examiner’s Statement (and the October 28, 2020 issue date of the Final Office Action), and should not have misdescribed this registration as including “comic books” in the Examiner’s Statement and Final Office Action. In light of the foregoing, examiner’s third-party registration references bear

⁴ Registration No. 4298538 for PINKPOWERFUL!, which is one of the five representative samples cited by the examiner, only covers “a series of children's books; a series of books featuring girl's and women's topics, areas of interest and stories,” and now no longer covers “comic books,” after the registrant deleted such goods. *See* Exhibit 2.

⁵ Registration No. 4568899 for NAUGHTIES FROM THE NET, which is one of the eleven additional third-party registrations cited by the examiner is now cancelled, and should not be given any weight. *See* Exhibit 3.

little probative value and are certainly insufficient to show a “general understanding” of relatedness. See *In Re Princeton Tectonics, Inc.*, 95 U.S.P.Q.2d 1509 (T.T.A.B. 2010) (“While third-party registrations can play an important role in establishing that the types of goods at issue are related, examining attorneys must review the registrations carefully to ensure that each registration presented is probative and that the number of registrations is sufficient, ...”).

Moreover, as pointed out in TMEP § 1207.01, the relatedness of the good and services must be “evident, well known or generally recognized.” Simply because the good and services are used together or sometimes sold by the same source is not enough. For example, in *In re Coors Brewing Company*, the court held that “a few registrations” showing the same goods were sold together were insufficient to establish relatedness of the goods. *In re Coors Brewing Co.*, 343 F.3d 1340, 1346, 68 U.S.P.Q.2d 1059, 1063 (Fed. Cir. 2003). The examiner’s showing is even more deficient here where none of the cited references have the narrow limitations present in this case. The examiner’s limited evidence is inadequate to meet the examiner’s burden to show any relatedness of the goods let alone that the requisite relatedness is “well known” to the public. Evidence which does not mirror the facts of the case (where **both** the applicant’s and the cited mark have very narrow and inconsistent description of goods) does not meet the examiner’s burden. The examiner’s cited third party registrations, when examined for their wording do not provide clear and convincing evidence that a consumer would think the very different works and thematic approaches as in this case, would emanate from the same source. The examiner is simply comparing apples and oranges and has not met the examiner’s burden to establish a sufficient relatedness of the goods.

It Is Not Plausible That the Same Publisher Would Employ BLACK DIAMOND as the mark
for such Different Genres

Even assuming *arguendo* that the goods were sufficiently related and it was common place for such goods to emanate from the same source, the law requires that it be plausible that the same source would publish the very different publications here under a such a similar name as BLACK

DIAMOND. Manifestly, owing to the extremely different commercial connotation in the marks, as shown below, and the channels of trade which dictate that such different genres are sold in different locations in physical or electronic stores, there is no reasonable number of consumers who would think the very different works in question here emanate from the same source.

3. BLACK DIAMOND has readily understood and well-known diverse and non-diverse meanings.

The public encounters color words on a regular basis, and knows or quickly learns that such color words frequently have racial or ethnic connotations. Thus, the public is readily able to distinguish between the racial and non-racial meaning often conveyed by color terms. Unfortunately, the American public is highly sophisticated when it comes to matters of race and color. The word, “black” is understood by the public to not always or only reference things that are “black” in color or hue. *App. Br.*, 6 TTABVue 7. Color references are replete with racial connotations and meanings, as well as other, non-racial meanings. *See* Exhibit 1. For example, BLACK means “of, belonging to, consisting of, or connected with black, esp. negroid, people,” but it also has other non-racial meanings such as “characterized by the absence of light or the presence of very little light” and “unrelievedly sad, gloomy, or calamitous,” all of which are well-recognized meanings. Similarly, YELLOW (often times offensively) refers to “having a yellow or mulatto complexion or skin,” as well as other non-racial meanings such as “mean, dishonorable, cowardly.” Other color terms simply have numerous meanings such as “marked by a pale or sickly appearance” and “not ripened or mature” for GREEN. Given the common use of color terms in trademarks, and the fact that color terms have numerous well-recognized meanings, the public is readily able to distinguish when the word “black” is used to refer to color or ethnicity or both. The public is also able to understand when the word “black” refers to the color of outer space.

Here, when the commercial impression of THE BLACK DIAMOND SERIES for teen girls’ fiction is considered in its entirety, the word “black” has a clear racial or ethnic connotation that is not

present when the word “black” is used in the cited mark for cartoon science fiction books and comic books. This is especially true given the differences between the parties’ actual Internet use of the respective marks. Without objection, applicant submitted Internet evidence of applicant’s actual use of the Applied-for Mark, and illustrative narratives that appeal to a narrow group of consumers, namely, Black teen girls. Applicant also submitted Registrant’s actual comic book covers. The examiner did not dispute that these covers highlight extraterrestrial creatures and black space star filled images that further highlight that the word black in the cited mark has a very different meaning than the word black in applicant’s mark. The cited mark references the effect of the black hole in a mystical science fiction way and has no relatedness to the problems of black teen girls on Earth.

The examiner nowhere objects to the diverse meanings of the marks as explained by applicant, nor does the examiner even challenge the Internet evidence submitted by applicant. Instead, focusing entirely on possible source confusion (owing to an incorrectly decided similarity of the goods) the examiner apparently concedes that the publications here are part of very different genres and the public would thus be able to readily distinguish between the content of the publications sold under the marks: THE BLACK DIAMOND SERIES and THE BLACK DIAMOND EFFECT.

It is error for the Examining Attorney to ignore or treat as irrelevant easily accessible evidence of the actual use of the marks. *See Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Wisconsin Sys. v. Phoenix Int’l. Software, Inc.*, 653 F.3d 448, 99 U.S.P.Q.2d 1571 (7th Cir. 2011). Courts have held that the actual use of the mark is important in its own right and the Board commits no error by considering the actual nature of the parties’ goods “[t]o the extent that these facts provide some information about the market and purchasers of these goods.” *Id.* at 456. Accordingly, the actual use of the mark is important in its own right and the Board commits no error by considering the actual nature of the parties’ goods.

By failing to address applicant's extensive arguments regarding the diverse and non-diverse meanings of the words BLACK DIAMOND, and dismissively considering applicant's hypothetical bookstore example, the examiner has not, and cannot, meet the examiner's burden to prove that applicant's mark is likely to cause confusion as to the Cited Mark.

4. The same publisher would never use BLACK DIAMOND to refer both to diverse and non-diverse genres or to address diverse and non-diverse audiences.

As can be seen in Exhibit 1, color dictionary references are replete with racial connotations and meanings, as well as other, non-racial meanings. Consumers thus readily understand the connotation and message that such color marks may convey. Given the significant impact the term BLACK has with respect to racial connotations, the same publisher would never use BLACK DIAMOND to refer both to diverse and non-diverse genres or to address diverse and non-diverse audiences.

By failing to address numerous readily understood and well-known diverse and non-diverse meanings of BLACK, and without any "general understanding" of the relatedness of the goods, the examiner has failed to meet its burden that applicant's mark is likely to cause confusion as to the cited mark, when used in connection with the identified goods and services and requests that the Board overturn the Trademark Office's Section 2(d) refusal.

Dated: October 19, 2021

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Edward W. Gray, Jr.
Edward W. Gray, Jr.
Shoko Naruo
THOMPSON COBURN LLP
One US Bank Plaza
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
202-585-6967
314-552-6077
egray@thompsoncoburn.com
snaruo@thompsoncoburn.com
ipdocket@thompsoncoburn.com

Attorneys for applicant Jeanette Conrad-Ellis

EXHIBIT 1

Webster's
Third
New International
Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

A Merriam-Webster
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than
one hundred years of Merriam-Webster® dictionaries*

EDITOR IN CHIEF
PHILIP BABCOCK GOVE, Ph.D.
AND
THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER
EDITORIAL STAFF



MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A Merriam-Webster® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

COPYRIGHT © 1986 BY MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC.

PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1986 BY MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC.

**WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
PRINCIPAL COPYRIGHT 1961**

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's third new international dictionary of
the English language, unabridged.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Gove,
Philip Babcock, 1902–1972. II. Merriam-Webster Inc.
PE1625.W36 1986 423 85-31018
ISBN 0-87779-201-1 (blue Sturdite)
ISBN 0-87779-206-2 (imperial buckram)

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

41kp88

st gray : the achromatic color bearing the least resemblance to white **b** : the one of the six psychologically primary colors that is characteristically perceived to belong to objects that neither reflect nor transmit an appreciable fraction of the incident light **c** : any object color of very low lightness and saturation (the painter's ~s and browns) **3** : a black part or area : a black speck or stain **4** : a black material or substance : a thing of mourning (~ is becoming to her) **esp** : as worn as a sign of mourning **5** : a sign of mourning for her father **b** : a black garment **esp** : as worn as a sign of mourning for her father **c** : a black garment on formal occasions (the lawyer ~ in his ~s and his silk hat ~ G.K.Chesterton) (uncomfortable in his wedding ~s —Edna Ferber) — **usu** : used in pl. **5** : a Negro, Negrito, or Australian aborigine : a person belonging to a darkly pigmented race : a person whose appearance shows that some of his ancestors belonged to a darkly pigmented race **6** : a poacher in 18th century England who operated as a member of a band disguised by blackened garments **7** : the dark-colored pieces in a two-handed board game; also : the play by or the side of the board from which these pieces are played **8** : a black animal : as (1) : a black horse (2) : an Aberdeen Angus (3) : Norfolk turkey **b** : an individual of a black or melanistic variety of certain common mammals (as squirrel or skunk) **9** **usu** **cap** : one of the Neri **10** : the black circle of a target; **also** : a shot that hits it **11** **usu** **cap** : a member or adherent of a group characterized or formerly characterized by wearing black : as **a** : a member or adherent of a clerical political party **b** : FASCIST **12** : something deserving unmitigated condemnation (pure whites and seamy ~s of character, in wit and hisses —Leslie Rees) (the tendency to think only in terms of black and white —K.Berninghausen) **13** **print** **BOLDFACE** **2** **14** : total or nearly total absence of light : DARKNESS (he ~s of night) **15** [fr. the obsolete practice of entering credit items in black ink] : the condition of making a profit — **usu** : used with *the* (the company is now operating in the ~); opposed to *red*
black ¹ \vb-ED-/ING-/s [ME blacken, fr. blak, n.] **vi** **1** : BLACKEN — **often** used with *over* (the sky ~ed over) **2** : to put black coloring matter on one's face in preparation for playing the role of a Negro — **used** with *up* (~ up for the minstrel show) **3** : to blacken or discolor (the eye) **4** : to make black by a blow (say that again and I'll ~ your eye) **5** : BLACKEN **2** **3** : to apply black coloring matter to (who will ~ these shoes) and shiny by applying blacking to (who will ~ these shoes) (they ~ed the stove) **b** : to put black coloring matter on in preparation for playing the role of a Negro (the makeup man ~ed the actor's face) — **often** used with *up* (he ~ed himself up for the next performance) **c** : to obliterate with or as if with black ink : BLOT : delete or suppress through censorship — **used** with *out* (ordered the passage ~ed out from all copies of the school libraries —Upton Sinclair) **d** : to treat (a ship's lighting) with light or with a mixture containing a black oil or grease — **used** with *down*
black ¹ \adv [black] **dial** **BRIT** : EXTREMELY (~ afraid) : UTTERLY, COMPLETELY (the fire was ~ out)
black abalone **n** : a comparatively small dark-shelled abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*) feeding on plankton along the coast from Oregon to Lower California
black acacia **n** : LOCUST 3a(2)
blackacre \ˈblæk-,n- law : a particular piece of land esp. in distinction from whiteacre — **used** as an arbitrary name
black alder **n** **1** : a shrub (*Ilex verticillata*) with clusters of xillary flowers — **called** also *winterberry* **2** : an alder (*Alnus lutinosus*) with broadly oval leaves and with very glutinous undersides
black alkali **n** : alkali containing carbonates that dissolve organic matter and blacken soil or crusts : soil blackened by such alkali
black-a-moor \ˈblæk-,mū-(ə)r also -mō-(ə)r or -mō-(ə)r, n -s earlier : of earlier black *More*, fr. *black* + *More*, earlier form of *Moor* : a dark-skinned person : a person belonging to a darkly pigmented race; **esp** : NEGRO
black-and-blue \ˈblæk-,blu- adj : darkly discolored : livid or luish black from a bruise causing rupture of blood vessels and effusion of blood in the tissues
black-and-tan \ˈblæk-,tæn- adj **1** : of a dog's coat : having a dominant color pattern that occurs typically in the dachshund, german, bloodhound, Manchester terrier, and several other breeds, the body being black with deep tan or rusty red on feet, greecing, and cheek patches, above eyes, and inside ears **often** **cap** **B** & **T** : favoring or practicing proportional representation of whites and Negroes in politics (in the campaign of 1912 the Roosevelt supporters in the southern states broke away from the *black-and-tan* regulars and excluded Negroes from the bolting conventions —D.D.McKean) — **opposed** to *lily-white* **3** : frequented by both Negroes and whites (a *black-and-tan* bar)
black-and-tan dog **n** [*black-and-tan*] **1** **often** **cap** **B** & **T** : a black-and-tan dog; **specifically** : black-and-tan hound **2** : a black-and-tan dog : a nightclub frequented by both Negroes and whites **3** **often** **cap** **B** & **T** : a member of the black-and-tan faction of the Republican party in the southern U.S. — **opposed** to *lily-white* **4** **cap** **B** & **T** : a recruit enlisted in England 1920-21 for service in the Royal Irish Constabulary against the armed movement for Irish independence
black-and-tan conhound **n** : a strong vigorous American conhound having a black-and-tan coat and commonly regarded as constituting a distinct breed
black and white **n** **1** : WRITING, PRINT (the facts have been told in *black and white*) **2** : a drawing or print executed in a black or dark pigment on a white or light ground or in a dark pigment on a dark ground : the mode or practice of executing such drawings or prints **3** : a monochrome printed production of a work of art; **also** the mode or practice of executing such reproductions **4** : monochrome reproduction of visual images (as by photography or television)
black-and-white \ˈblæk-,waɪ- adj [*black and white*] **1** : being in writing or print (a *black-and-white* statement of the true situation) **2** : partly black and partly white in color (a *black-and-white* desert hawk —Zane Grey) **3** **a** : executed in black or a dark pigment on a white or light ground or in a dark pigment on a dark ground (a *black-and-white* sketch) **black-and-white** work : work done or working with such a ground (a *black-and-white* artist) **4** **a** : printed in ink of one color only (a *black-and-white* map) **b** : characterized by the reproduction or transmission of visual images in shades of gray rather than in colors (a *black-and-white* photograph) (a *black-and-white* television) **5** : sharply divided into good and evil groups, camps, or sides (a *black-and-white* world where a guy is either your pal or probably a bum —Hal Boyle) : evaluating things as altogether bad or good (black-and-white morality) (a *black-and-white* judgment)
black-and-white warbler **also** *black-and-white creeper* **n** : a small No. American warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) that is marked with black and white and that creeps about on trunks and stems
black-and-white work **n** : timber framework the interstices of which are filled in with rough masonry or coarse plastering
black-and-yellow warbler \ˈblæk-,j- n : MAGNOLIA WARBLER
black angelfish **n** : a large dark-colored angelfish (*Pomacanthus leucurus*) of the warm western Atlantic sometimes used as a food fish
black angelica **n** : BLACK HOREHOUND
black ape **n** : a sooty black monkey (*Cynopithecus niger*) Celebes having an extremely short tail and a long muzzle **d** being intermediate in several characteristics between the macaques and the baboons
black ash **n** : an Australian tree (*Sideroxylon australe*) **also** called *brush apple*, *native plum*, *wild plum* **2** : the large umlike fruit of the black apple
black apricot **n** : PURPLE APRICOT
black archangeal **n** : BLACK HOREHOUND
blackarm \ˈblæk- also *blackarm disease* (ˈ)ˈ- n : a form of angular leaf spot producing dark lesions on the stem and leaves of cotton
black ash **n** [*ash* (tree)] **1** : a No. American ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) with a black brown heavy wood — **called** also *basket* *ash*, *brown ash*, *hoop ash* **2** : an Australian eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) **3** : BOX ELDER
black ash **n** [*ash* (combustion product)] **1** : any of various

black-a-vised

225

black dot

dark-colored crude products obtained in industrial processes: as **2**: crude sodium carbonate obtained in the Leblanc process **b**: crude barium sulfide **2**: a black mass containing chiefly soda in the form of sodium carbonate and usu. also sodium sulfide with some carbon and produced esp. for recovery of its soda content by concentrating and burning black liquor (sense 2) in rotary furnaces

black-a-vised \ˈblak-ə-ˈvīzd, -ˈvēst/ also **black-a-vised** \-st/ *adj* [**black** + **F** *a vis* as to face + **E** *-ed*]: **DARK-COMPLEXIONED**

blackback \ˈblak-bæk/ *n* **1**: any of certain black-backed fishes: as **a**: MENEMINE WHITEFISH **b**: WINTER FLOUNDER **2**: any of certain black-backed birds (as the black-backed gull)

black-backed gull \ˈblak-bæk-ˈgʊl/ *n*: any of several gulls having the back and upper surface of the wings of a very dark slate or black color as adults — see **GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL**, **LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL**

black-backed jackal *n*: a common So. African jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) with a dark dorsal saddle mark — called also **saddle-backed jackal**

black bag *n*: **BLUE BAG 2**

blackball \ˈblak-bɔl/ *vt* **-ED** **-ING** **-S** [**black** + **ball**] **1 a**: to prevent from becoming a member of an organization by casting an adverse vote esp. by putting a black ball into a ballot box or urn (if he applies for membership, I'll ~ him) **b**: to vote against: make impossible by casting an adverse vote: **VETO** (*~ed* the membership applications of some candidates of unsavory character) **2**: to exclude socially: **OSTRACIZE** (he was ~ed by all his former friends) **3**: exclude from normal professional or economic relations: **BLACKLIST**, **BOYCOTT** (an advertisement inviting the population at large to ~ me — Victor Ross) *syn* see **EXCLUDE**

blackball \ˈblak-bɔl/ *n* [**black** + **ball**] **1**: a small black ball that may be put into a ballot box or urn to constitute a vote against admitting someone to membership in an organization **2**: an adverse vote esp. as excluding an applicant from membership in an organization

black bamboo *n*: a small Asiatic bamboo (*Phyllostachys nigra*) having black branches

blackband \ˈblak-bænd/ *n*: the mineral siderite when occurring mixed with clay, sand, and considerable carbonaceous matter and frequently being associated with coal

black-banded snake \ˈblak-bænd-ˈsneɪk/ *n*: a small brownish black-fanged snake (*Coniophanes imperialis*) with three black bands extending along its back and sides that is native to Mexico and southern Texas

black-banded sunfish *n*: a small yellowish gray sunfish (*Mesogonistius chaetodon*) with vertical black bars that is sometimes kept in the aquarium

black bass *n*: any of several widely distributed and highly prized freshwater game fishes (genus *Micropterus*) of the family Centrarchidae that is native to eastern and central No. America and has been introduced into several western states — see **LARGEMOUTH BLACK BASS**, **SMALLMOUTH BLACK BASS**, **SPOTTED BLACK BASS 2**: any of several dark-colored fishes: as **a**: **BLACK SEA BASS 1** **b**: **PRESTISH 2** **c**: **BLACK CROAKER**

black-bead \ˈblak-biːd/ *n*: **CAT'S-CLAW 1b**

black bean *n*: **1**: the seed or wood of Moreton Bay chestnut **2**: **HYACINTH BEAN 3**: any of several black-seeded beans of the genus *Phaseolus* used esp. in So. America for food

black bear *n*: **1**: the common American bear (*Ursus americanus* or *Euarctos americanus*) known in a number of color phases from typical black through various shades of brown or gray to white **2**: an Asiatic bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus* or *Ursus thibetanus*) that is usu. black and larger than the American black bear

black bearberry *n*: a depressed arctic-alpine shrub (*Arctostaphylos alpinus*) with evergreen leaves and black fruit

black beast *n* [trans. of *F. bête noire*]: **BÊTE NOIRE**

black bee *n*: a dark-colored ill-tempered honeybee of a race supposedly of German origin — called also *German bee*

black beech *n*: **1**: **AMERICAN HORNBEECH 2**: *New Zealand*: a forest tree (*Nothofagus solandri*) having entire leaves

black beetle \ˈblak-biːt/ *n*: either of two glossy black burrowing beetles that are very destructive to turf and certain cultivated plants in Australia: **a**: a beetle (*Heteronychus sanctae heleneae*) that was accidentally introduced from Africa **b**: a native beetle (*Metanastes vulgivagus*)

black beetle \ˈblak-biːt/ *n*: **chiefly Brit**: **ORIENTAL COCKROACH**

black-bellied plover \ˈblak-biːliəd ˈplɒvər/ *n*: a large plover (*Squatarola squatarola* or *Charadrius squatarola*) highly esteemed as a game bird that breeds in the arctic regions of both continents but winters in Africa and So. America and differs from related birds in its jet-black throat and underparts when in breeding plumage

black-bellied sandpiper *n*: **RED-BACKED SANDPIPER**

black-bellied snake *n*: a common slightly venomous snake (*Dentistoma signata*) widely distributed in eastern Australia that is olive or brownish above with the underparts very dark gray or black

black-berried elder \ˈblak-biːriəd ˈɛldər/ *n*: **ELDERBERRY 1b**

blackberry \ˈblak-bɛrri/ *n*: **see BERRY 1** [**ME** *blakberrie*, fr. *OE* *blacberrie*, fr. *blac* black + *berrie* berry] **1**: any of various usu. black or dark purple juicy but seedy and sweet to somewhat bitter edible berries that technically are aggregate fruits consisting of numerous small drupes crowded upon a fleshy receptacle to which, unlike those of the closely related raspberries, they usu. adhere even when fully ripe **b**: any of various trailing or erect usu. prickly brambles of the genus *Rubus* that bear blackberries, (are usu. considered to constitute a distinct subgenus, readily form complex hybrids, and include numerous forms cultivated for their fruits) **2**: any of various plants or their black or dark berrylike fruits: as **a**: **WHORTLEBERRY 1** **b**: **BLACK CURRANT** **c**: **CROWBERRY 1a**

blackberry \ˈblak-bɛrri/ *vt* **-ED** **-ING** **-ES**: to pick blackberries — usu. used in the form *blackberrying* (they went ~ing)

blackberry bark *n*: the dried bark of the rhizome and roots of any species of blackberry (genus *Rubus*) used as an astringent in diarrhea

blackberry lily *n*: a garden plant (*Belamcanda chinensis*) of the family Liliaceae with lilylike leaves and flower clusters whose capsule discloses when ripe a mass of seeds resembling a blackberry

blackberry liqueur *n*: a dark red liqueur made from blackberry juice often with the addition of red wine and alcohol

blackberry mite *n*: a minute mite (*Aceria essigi*) infesting the fruit of blackberries and interfering with their ripening

blackberry wine *n*: a variable color averaging a dark purplish red that is bluer and duller than pansy purple, redgrape, raisin, or Bokhara and bluer and less strong than dahlia purple (sense 1)

blackberry winter *n*, *South & Midland*: a period of cold weather in late spring when the blackberries are in bloom

black bile *n* [trans. of *Lat. atra bilis*, prob. trans. of *Gk. melaina cholē*] in medieval physiology and natural philosophy: a humor (sense 1b(1)) believed to be secreted by the kidneys or spleen and to cause gloominess

black-billed cuckoo \ˈblak-biːlɪd ˈkʊkoo/ *n*: a common No. American cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) that constructs a nest and hatches its own eggs and is grayish brown above with a circle of bare red skin about the eye and a solid-black bill

black bindweed *n*: a twining herb (*Polygonum convolvulus*) naturalized in America from Europe and frequently troublesome as a weed **2**: **BLACK BRYONY**

blackbirch \ˈblak-bɪrʃ/ *n*: **1**: **SWEET BIRCH 2**: any of several western birches: esp. **RIVER BIRCH 3**: **DEER 4**

blackbird \ˈblak-bɜːd/ *n* [**ME** *blakbrīd*, fr. *blak* black + *brīd*, *bird*] **1**: any of various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black: as **a**: *Brit*: a common and familiar thrush (*Turdus merula*) that is black with orange bill and eye rim — called also *merl* **b**: any of several American birds of the family Icteriidae: as (1): **REDWING BLACKBIRD** (2): **PURPLE GRACKLE** (3): **RUSTY BLACKBIRD 2**: a Kanaka kidnapped for use as a plantation laborer esp. in Australia

blackbird \ˈblak-bɜːd/ *vt* **-ED** **-ING** **-S** *vi*: to kidnap Kanakas for use or sale as laborers esp. in Australia — usu. used in the form *blackbirding* (that ~ man who became the terror of the Pacific in the lawless days of ~ing and piracy — *Times Lit.*

Supp. ~ *vi*: to kidnap (Kanakas) for use or sale as laborers

black-bird-er \ˈblak-bɜːd(r)/ *n*: a person that blackbirds **2**: a ship used in blackbirding

black biskop *n*: a large biskop (*Cymatoceps nasutus*) sometimes exceeding 100 pounds in weight that is dark mottled gray above and white below with blackish fins and a bulbous snout that overhangs the lower lip

black blight *n*: any of several tropical plant diseases caused by superficial sooty molds

black blister beetle *n*: an all-black blister beetle (*Epicauta pennsylvanica*) widespread in eastern No. America that feeds destructively on the foliage of potatoes and certain other cultivated plants as an adult

black blizzard *n*: a dust storm esp. in the dust-bowl area of the U.S.

black blowfly *n*: a rather large dark greenish black typically cold-weather blowfly (*Phormia regina*) breeding chiefly in carrion but also in open wounds of sheep and other animals including man

black blueberry *n*: a shrub (*Vaccinium atrococcum*) of the eastern U.S. having nearly black fruit without a bloom

blackboard \ˈblak-bɔːd/ *n*, *often attrib*: a thin broad piece of a hard material with a smooth surface formerly always black but now often white or tinted and used esp. in a classroom for chalk writings and drawings that are to be made visible to a group — called also *chalkboard*

blackbody \ˈblak-bɔːdi/ *n*: an ideal body or surface that completely absorbs all radiant energy of any wavelength falling upon it with no reflection of energy, the temperature on the absolute scale being determined by measuring the intensity and spectral distribution of the radiated energy

blackbody radiation *n*: the characteristic thermal radiation emitted by a blackbody when heated — called also *Planckian radiation*; compare *PLANCK RADIATION LAW 2*

black bone, *often cap both Bs* **1**: a member of the Nosu ruling class — distinguished from *white bone* **2**: a Kazak commoner — distinguished from *white bone*

black bonito *n*: **COBIA**

black bonnet *n*, *Scott*: **REED BUNTING 1**

black book *n*: a book listing persons that have committed offenses against morality, law, or any set of regulations or giving an account of the offenses of a person or group (six of the exile governments, which have indicted thousands of quelling and Axis culprits in detailed, documented black books — *Newsweek*) — in one's black books: out of one's favor — in disgrace with one

black-bordered oyster \ˈblak-bɔːdəd ˈɔɪstər/ *n*: a large edible oyster (*Saxostrea gradiva*) of northern Australia with a bluish black shell

black bottle *n*: a bottle from which according to folklore a dose of poison is administered to unwanted patients in hospitals

black bottom *n* **1** sometimes *cap both Bs*: a tract of low-lying land with black soil **2** often *cap both Bs* [prob. fr. *black bottom* "low-lying Negro section of a southern town"] : an American dance popular from 1926 to 1928 with sinuous movements of the hips and rocking steps

black-bottom \ˈblak-bɔːtəm/ *vt* **-ED** **-ING** **-S** [**black bottom**]: to dance the black bottom

black box *n*: any of several Australian eucalypts with dark foliage: as *Eucalyptus bicolor*, *E. baueriana*, *E. boormanii*

blackboy \ˈblak-bɔɪ/ *n*: **1**: **Austral**: **BLACKFELLOW 2** **Austral**: **GRASS TREE 1**

blackboy gum *n*: **ACAROID RESIN**

black brant *n*: a small brownish black goose (*Branta nigricans*) having a white bar across the front of the neck and white on belly, flanks, and tail coverts, breeding along the north coast of No. America, and wintering along the west coast from Puget Sound to Lower California

black bread *n*: dark-colored bread; esp.: a close-grained sour rye bread of central and northern Europe

black breem *n* **1** *Austral*: any of several dark-colored edible fishes: as **a**: an important percoid food and game fish (*Chrysophrys australis*) **b**: **LUDERICK 2** *Africa*: **GALJOEN**

blackbreast \ˈblak-briːst/ *n*: **1**: **RED-BACKED SANDPIPER 2**: **PLOVER**; esp.: **BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER**

black-browed \ˈblak-broʊd/ *adj*: **SCOWLING**, **GLOOMY**, **FORBIDDING**

black-browed albatross *n*: a large albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*) with a dark mark above the eye

blackbrush \ˈblak-brʊʃ/ *n*: **1**: **TARBUSH 3**: **2**: a desert shrub (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) of the family Rosaceae of the southwestern U.S. with spiny twigs and solitary apetalous flowers

black bryony *n*: a common European twining vine (*Tamus communis*) with tuberous roots and cordate leaves

black buck *n*: **1**: the common medium-sized antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*) of India having in the male long spirally twisted closely ringed horns **2**: **SABLE ANTELOPE**

black buffalo *n*: **1**: a buffalo fish (*Ictalurus niger*) chiefly of the southern part of the Mississippi valley **2**: **CAPE BUFFALO**

black bullhead *n*: a small dusky greenish brown to black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*) having a flattened head and plump body and being widely distributed chiefly in sluggish waters in much of temperate No. America — called also *horned pout*

black bunch grass *n*: **GALLETA GRASS**

black-burn \ˈblak-bɜːn/ *adj*, *usu cap* [**fr.** *Blackburn*, England]: of or from the county borough of Blackburn, England: of the kind or style prevalent in Blackburn

black-burnian \ˈblak-bɜːniən/ *adj* or *blackburnian warbler* \ˈblak-bɜːniən ˈwɔːblər/ *n*: **1**: **Englishwoman + E** *-ian* **2**: a No. American warbler (*Dendroica fusca* syn. *blackburniae*) strongly marked in the male with orange, yellow, and black on the head and neck and with an orange-yellow breast

blackbush \ˈblak-bʊʃ/ *n*: **1**: **BLACKBUSH 2**

blackbutt \ˈblak-bʊt/ *n*: any of several Australian timber trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* (esp. *E. pilularis*) in which the bark of the lower part of the trunk resembles charred wood

black cabbage tree *n*: a tree (*Melandendron integrifolium*) of the family Compositae of the island of St. Helena having dark alternate oblong or lanceolate leaves and a campanulate involucre about the flower head

black caiman *n*: a very large So. American reptile (*Caiman niger*) that is related to the typical crocodiles but has the snout rounded like that of the alligator and is abundant in parts of the Amazon drainage

black calabash *n*: a tree (*Crescentia ovata*) of tropical America having a thin-shelled gourdlike fruit

black calla *n*: an ornamental aroid (*Arum palaestinum*) cultivated in greenhouses for its dark purple or almost black spathe somewhat resembling that of the calla

black cancer *n*: **MELANOMA**

black canker *n*: **1**: **archaic**: severe diphtheria **2**: any of several plant diseases characterized by dark-colored cankers: as **a**: **INK DISEASE** **b**: a disease of willows caused by a fungus (*Phyllostora myrabana*) — called also *willow blight*

blackcap \ˈblak-kæp/ *n* **1** also **blackcap raspberry**: a black-fruited raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) native to eastern No. America that is the source of several cultivated varieties — called also *black raspberry* **2**: any of several birds with black heads or crowns: as **a**: a small European warbler (*C. atricapilla*) with a black crown **b**: **CHICKADEE**

black cap *n*: **1**: the black cap worn by a British judge when passing sentence of death **2**: **the black cap** *adj*, of a bird: having the top of the head black

black-capped chickadee *n*: **CHICKADEE**; esp.: the common chickadee (*Parus atricapillus* or *Penthestes atricapillus*) of northern and eastern No. America having the throat and crown of the head jet black — called also *willow tit*

black-capped petrel *n*: a heavy-bodied petrel (*Pterodroma hastata*) with a dark crown and whitish nape, neck, forehead, and tail coverts that is now rare and that has unknown breeding grounds

black-capped vireo *n*: a vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*) of western No. America having the top and sides of the head black

black caraway *n*: an herb (*Nigella sativa*) of the Mediterranean region having pungent seeds that are used like those of caraway — called also *black cumin*

black carib *n*, *usu cap B&C*: a member of an ethnic group of mixed Negro and Carib ancestry, Arawakan speech, and Caribbean-Arawakan culture that originated on St. Vincent Island but was deported in the late 18th century to Roatan Island and now lives chiefly along the Caribbean coast of Honduras, Guatemala, and British Honduras

black carpet beetle *n*: **CARPET BEETLE b**

black cat *n*: **FISHER 2**

black catechu *n*: **CATECHU 1a**

black cattle *n*, *archaic*: beef cattle of any color

black cayuga *n*, *usu cap B&C* [fr. *Cayuga*, lake and county, N.Y.]: **CAYUGA DUCK**

black chaff *n*: a disease of wheat caused by a bacterium (*Xanthomonas translucens undulosa*) and producing dark stripes running lengthwise of the chaff

black chalk *n*: a dark carbonaceous clay, shale, or slate used as a pigment or crayon

black chamber *n*, *usu cap B&C* [trans. of *F. chambre noire*]: a government office or department engaged in cryptographic work, esp. cryptanalysis

black chaser *n*: **BLACK SNAKE 1a**

black check *n*: a defect common in western hemlock characterized by pockets in the bark containing resin

black cherry *n*: **1**: **SWEET CHERRY 2**: a large American wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) with dark bark, thick oval leaves, white flowers in racemes, and black astringent fruits — called also *rum cherry* **b**: the strong reddish brown wood of this tree used esp. for cabinetwork **3**: any cultivated cherry having black fruit

black cherry aphid *n*: a large black shiny aphid (*Myzus cerasi*) feeding on and causing curling and distortion of the terminal growth of various cherries

black cherry fruit fly *n*: a small black fruit fly (*Rhagoletis fasciata*) having a larva that burrows in and feeds on the fruit of native and cultivated cherries in western No. America — compare *APPLE MAGGOT*

black-chinned hummingbird \ˈblak-tʃɪndəd ˈhʌmɪnbɜːd/ *n*: a hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*) of western No. America, the male being greenish above with the upper part of the throat velvety black, the lower a brilliantly iridescent violet, and the under parts of the body dull white

black chokeberry *n*: a shrub (*Pyrus melanocarpa*) of eastern No. America with white flowers like those of the pear and nearly black fruit

black choler *n*: **BLACK BILE**

black cinnamon *n*: **BAYBERRY 1**

black citrus aphid *n*: a black aphid (*Toxoptera aurantii*) widely distributed in warm regions that feeds on a number of cultivated plants and is considered to be a vector of tristeza disease of citrus in Brazil

black-clawed crab \ˈblak-klɔːəd ˈkræb/ *n*: a small active crab (*Lophopanopeus bellus*) having claws with black tips that is common along rocky shores of Puget Sound and adjacent areas

black clergy *n*: monks of the Russian Orthodox Church — distinguished from *white clergy*

black coal *n*: **BITUMINOUS COAL**

black coat \ˈblak-kəʊt/ *n*: **1**: **CLERGYMAN** — usu. used disparagingly **2**: *Brit*: member of the black-coated class

black-coated \ˈblak-kəʊtəd/ *adj* [*Brit*]: **WHITE-COLLAR**

blackcock \ˈblak-kɒk/ *n*: [**ME** *blakcok*, fr. *blak* black + *cok* cock] : **BLACK GROUSE**; *specif*: the male black grouse

black cockatoo *n*: any of several Australian cockatoos (genus *Calyptorhynchus*) that are chiefly rusty black but distinguished by different bright colors of their tail feathers

black cod *n*: **SABLEFISH**

black code *n*, *often cap B&C* [fr. *Black Code*, a code of laws promulgated in Louisiana in the 18th cent. to define the status of the Negro, trans. of *Code Noir*]: a code of laws esp. as adopted by some southern states of the U.S. shortly after the Civil War limiting the rights of Negroes

black cohosh \ˈblak-kəʊʃ/ *n*: a herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*)

black comb *n*: a disease of Australian pullets resembling and perhaps identical with blue comb

black copper *n*: **1**: **MELANOMITE 2**: a product containing usu. 70 to 99 percent of copper formed in smelting copper ores direct to metal without first forming matte or by remelting old or scrap copper and copper alloys

black coral *n*: an antipatharian coral having a black horny axis

black core *n*: a flaw in ceramic ware attributed to the decomposition of iron pyrites

black cosmos *n*: a Mexican perennial herb (*Cosmos atrosanguineus*) grown for its dark purplish red flowers

black cotton or **black cotton soil** *n* [so called fr. its suitability for growing cotton]: a soil formed in the Deccan region of India by the disintegration of a black lava

black cottonwood *n*: a tree (*Populus trichocarpa*) of the Pacific coast of No. America with dark green leaves shining above and rusty or silvery beneath **2**: **SWAMP COTTONWOOD**

black cow *n*: a dark carbonated drink (as root beer) with ice cream in it

black crab *n*: a brilliantly marked edible land crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) of southern Florida and the West Indies that is noted for its annual mass migrations to the sea for the hatching of its eggs and is considered a great delicacy

black crappie \ˈblak-kɹæpi/ *n*: a silvery ground, widely distributed throughout the Mississippi drainage and much of the eastern U.S., and regarded as both a food and game fish through most of its range — called also *calico bass*

black-crested monkey \ˈblak-kɹeɪstəd ˈmʌŋki/ *n*: **SIMPAL**

black-crested titmouse *n*: a titmouse (*Parus atricristatus*) of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico

black croaker *n*: any of several marine fishes of the Pacific coast of America: **a**: a croaker (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) that is dusky blue or blackish above and silvery below **b**: **SPOTFIN CROAKER** **c**: **SARGO 2**

black crowberry *n*: **CROWBERRY 1a**

black-crowned night heron \ˈblak-kɹəʊnd ˈnaɪt ˈhɛrən/ *n*: a No. American night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

black cumin *n*: **BLACK CARAWAY**

black curlew *n*: the Old World glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

black currant *n*: a European currant (*Ribes nigrum*) with loosely flowered drooping racemes of yellow flowers and black aromatic fruit **2**: **WILD BLACK CURRANT 3**: **NORTHERN BLACK CURRANT**

black-currant rust *n*: the white pine blister rust in its uredinal and telial stages

black cutworm *n*: an abundant almost cosmopolitan cutworm (*Agrotis ypsilon*) of dark color and waxy appearance — called also *greasy cutworm*

black cyanide *n*: **CALCIUM CYANIDE**

black cypress *n*: a bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

black cypress pine *n*: an Australian evergreen coniferous tree (*Callitris calcarata*) having small flattened scales as leaves and being valued for its timber and resin

black dammar or **black damar** *n*: a resin obtained mostly from an East Indian tree (*Canarium strictum*)

blackdamp \ˈblak-dæmp/ *n* [**black** + *damp* (gas)]: a nonexplosive mine gas that is heavier than air, that consists of a mixture of carbon dioxide and other gases, and that will not support life or flame — called also *chokedamp*; compare *FIREDAMP*

black death *n*, *sometimes cap B&D*: the form of plague that was epidemic in Asia and Europe in the 14th century and was marked by hemorrhages into the skin forming large dark patches

black diamond *n* **1** **black diamonds** *pl*: **1**: **COAL 3a** **2**: **3**: **CARBONADO 3**: dense black hematite that takes a polish like metal and is sometimes used for intaglios

black disease *n*: a rapidly fatal toxemia of sheep characterized by liver necrosis and subcutaneous hemorrhage resulting from growth of an anaerobic toxin-producing bacterium (*Clostridium novyi* or *Clostridium oedematis*) in liver tissue damaged by the common liver fluke — compare *BLACKLEG*, *BRAXY*, *LIVER ROT*, *MALIGNANT EDEMA*

black dog *n*: a coin made of base silver or pewter **2**: depression of spirits: **BLUES**, **DEJECTION**, **MELANCHOLY**, **DESPONDENCY** (shake the black dog from your back — J.B. Cabell)

black dogwood *n*: **ALDER BUCKTHORN**

black dot *n*: **DARTROSE**

broth \bróth-also -rú\ *n*, *pl* **broths** \[th]z\ [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *bruth* broth, ON *broth*, L *deipnum* new wine boiled down, OIr *bruth* heat, wrath, L *fervere* to boil — more at **BURN**] 1: liquid in which meat, fish, cereal grains, or vegetables have been cooked: **STOCK** — compare **BOUILLON**, **CONSOMMÉ** 2: a fluid culture medium 3: a: something outstanding of its kind as though produced by boiling down to a savory broth — used chiefly in the phrase *a broth of a boy* b: something turbulent, disordered, and ebullient like the surface of a boiling stockpot (matters had reached a ~ of discussion — Agnes de Mille)

broth-el \bróth-el, -rúth-\ *n* -s [ME, fr. *brothen* ruined (past part. of *brethen* to waste away, go to ruin), fr. OE, past part. of *brothan* to waste away; akin to OHG *brōdi* frail — more at **BRITTLE**] 1: a worthless fellow 2: a lewd man or woman 3: PROSTITUTE 2 [influenced in meaning by *brothel*]: an establishment (as a house or apartment) in which prostitutes are domiciled and ply their trade usu. as employees or on a commission basis, the keeping of such an establishment being at common law and usu. by statute a misdemeanor

broth-er \bróth-(ə)r-\ *n*, *pl* **brothers** \-(ə)r-z\ also **breth-er** \brēth-(ə)r-\ also -thən\ [ME, fr. OE *broðer*; akin to OHG *bruder* brother, ON *bróðir*, Goth *brōþar*, L *frater* brother, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan, Skt *bhrātṛ* brother] 1: a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common — see **BROTHER-GERMAN** 2: BROTHER, compare **UTERINE** b: a male of any lower animal similarly considered 2: a (1) a kinsman by blood (2) a male member of the same family, clan, or line, in primitive societies being often charged with the same responsibilities as a brother of common parentage b: a person regarded as sharing a common national or racial origin with the user of the word — often used without specific consideration of sex (we must help our ~s in the Old Country) c: FELLOWMAN (are not all men ~s) 3: *pl* often *brethren* a: CORELIGIONIST; esp.: a fellow member of a Christian church — often used with a proper noun (Brother Jones will pass the collection plate) b: a Protestant minister esp. in some evangelical denominations — often used with a proper noun (Brother Smith, the Baptist preacher) 4: *pl* often *brethren*: one related or linked to another by some common tie or interest (as of shared rank, profession, membership in a society, suffering, or labor) 5: someone or something that closely resembles another in qualities or traits (the ~ qualities of greed and miserliness) 6: SLANG: FELLOW, CHAP, MATE — often used as an informal term of address esp. to a person whose name is unknown (hey, ~, what time is it?) 7: *Roman Catholicism* a: a member of a congregation of men usu. not in holy orders but commonly engaged in hospital or school work (a Xaverian Brother) b: a member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for or ready for holy orders (alay ~) **brother** \-(ə)r-\ *vi* **brothered**, **brothering** \-th-(ə)r-\ *brothers*: to make a brother of; address or treat as a brother; esp.: to admit to a brotherhood

brother \-(ə)r-\ *adj* **brotherly** \-th-(ə)r-\ *interj* — used typically to indicate intensity of feeling about the topic in hand (— was I ever sick)

brother-german \bróth-(ə)r-ger-mən\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-german** \-th-(ə)r-ger-mən\ past trans. of MF *frere german*, fr. *frere* brother + *germain* having the same parents — more at **GERMAN**] civil law: a brother through both father and mother: a full brother — compare **HALF BROTHER**

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME *brotherhod*, alter. (influenced by *hod* = hood) of *brotherhede*, alter. (influenced by *hede* as in *godhede* godhead) of *brotherhede*, fr. OE *broðrōrādēn*, fr. *broðr* brother + *rādēn* condition — more at **KINDRED**] 1: the quality or state of being brothers or a brother: the relation between brothers 2: brotherly comradeship: FELLOWSHIP, COMPANIONSHIP, ALLIANCE (dwelling with the natives in perfect peace and ~) 3: an association (as a guild, fraternity, or monastic society) for a particular purpose 4: any one of several trade unions; esp.: one among railroad employees 5: a: the whole body of persons engaged in a business or profession (the medical ~) b: a group sharing a common interest or quality (the ~ of wind-swept pines) (the ~ of the handicapped)

brother hospital of St. John of God \bróth-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n*, *pl* **brother hospitals** \-th-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n* -s [ME *brother hospital*, cap. S&J & G after St. John of God 1550 Span. religious, who founded the institution]: a member of a Roman Catholic religious institute founded in 1540 at Granada, Spain, and devoted esp. to the care of the sick

brother-in-arms \bróth-(ə)r-in-arms\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-arms**: a close associate; esp.: a fellow member of a military service

brother-in-law \bróth-(ə)r-in-ló, -thrin-(ə)r-in-\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-law** \-th-(ə)r-in-ló\ [ME *brother in lawe*, prob. fr. the fact that the canon law forbids marriage with one's spouse's sister or brother] 1: the brother of one's spouse — compare **AFINITY** 2: the husband of one's sister; broadly: the husband of one's spouse's sister

brother jonah \bróth-(ə)r-jón-ə\ *n*, *pl* **brother jons** \-th-(ə)r-jón-\ [brother + Jonathan (the name) prob. fr. the frequent use of Old Testament given names among the English colonists in America] chiefly Brit: a male native or resident of the U.S. — used as a nickname

broth-er-less \bróth-(ə)r-ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. *brother* + *less*]: having no brother

broth-er-li-ness \bróth-(ə)r-lénəs, -lin-\ *n* -es: the quality or state of being brotherly

broth-er-ly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adj*: of or relating to brothers 2: such as is natural for or becoming to brothers; broadly: AFFECTIONATE, KIND, KERISHING (~ love)

brotherly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adv*, *archaic*: as a brother: AFFECTIONATELY, KINDLY

brother of the christian schools *usu* cap B&C&S 1: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle in Reims in 1684 and devoted to teaching — called also *Christian Brother* 2: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded in Ireland in 1802 and devoted to teaching — called also *Irish Christian Brother*

brothers *pl* of **BROTHER**, *pres 3d sing* of **BROTHER**

broths *pl* of **BROTH**

bro-to-crystal \bró-tó-kř-ə-l\ *n* [broto- (fr. Gk *brōtos* eatable, verbal fr. *brōskō* to devour + *crystal* — more at **VORACIOUS**): a crystal occurring in rock and having corroded outcavities due to the consolidation of the magma before the crystal was entirely assimilated]

brof-u-lid \bró-fú-lid\ *n* -s [NL *Brotulidae*]: a fish of the family *Brotulidae*

brotulid \bró-tú-lid\ *adj*: of or relating to the family *Brotulidae*

bro-tu-li-dae \bró-tú-lí-dē, -tú-lí-\ *n*, *pl* cap [NL, fr. *Brotulidae*, type genus (perh. fr. AmerSp *brotulidae* brotulid fish) + *-idae*]: a family of chiefly deep-sea ophioid fishes superficially resembling the cods but more nearly related to the blennies

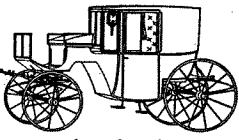
brou-ette \brú-ē-t\ *n* -s [Fr. OF *brouette*, *brouete* 2-wheeled carriage, fr. (assumed) OF *broue*, *broue* 2-wheeled carriage (fr. LL *birota*, fr. fem. of *brotus* 2-wheeled, fr. L *bi-* + *rotus*, fr. L *rota* wheel) + *-ette* — more at **ROLL**]: a small 2-wheeled vehicle pulled by a man by means of a pair of shafts in front and used for personal transportation in parts of Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries

brough \brúg, -brók\ *var* of **BROCH**

brougham \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m\ *n* -s [after Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux 1868 Scot. jurist] 1: a light closed carriage with seats inside for two or four and with the forewheels capable of turning sharply 2: a 2-door sedan; esp.: one electrically driven b: a vehicle similar to a limousine but with the driver's seat outside

brougham-landaulet \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m-\ *n*: a brougham which the top from the rear doors backward is collapsible

brought \bróht\ *past*, *past part.*, *past part.*, *past part.* [ME *broughte* (past), *brought*, *ybrought* (past part.), *brōhte* (past), *brōht*, *gebrōht* (past part.): akin to OHG *brought* (past) *brōht* brought (past part.), Goth *brōht* (past) — more at **BRING**] *past* of **BRING**



brougham 1

broughten \bróht-(ən)\ *past part.* of **bring** + *-en* (as in *fortotten*) *substand past* of **BRING**

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME, fr. OE *broðer*, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan, Skt *bhrātṛ* brother] 1: a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common — see **BROTHER** 2: BROTHER, compare **UTERINE** b: a male of any lower animal similarly considered 2: a (1) a kinsman by blood (2) a male member of the same family, clan, or line, in primitive societies being often charged with the same responsibilities as a brother of common parentage b: a person regarded as sharing a common national or racial origin with the user of the word — often used without specific consideration of sex (we must help our ~s in the Old Country) c: FELLOWMAN (are not all men ~s) 3: *pl* often *brethren* a: CORELIGIONIST; esp.: a fellow member of a Christian church — often used with a proper noun (Brother Jones will pass the collection plate) b: a Protestant minister esp. in some evangelical denominations — often used with a proper noun (Brother Smith, the Baptist preacher) 4: *pl* often *brethren*: one related or linked to another by some common tie or interest (as of shared rank, profession, membership in a society, suffering, or labor) 5: someone or something that closely resembles another in qualities or traits (the ~ qualities of greed and miserliness) 6: SLANG: FELLOW, CHAP, MATE — often used as an informal term of address esp. to a person whose name is unknown (hey, ~, what time is it?) 7: *Roman Catholicism* a: a member of a congregation of men usu. not in holy orders but commonly engaged in hospital or school work (a Xaverian Brother) b: a member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for or ready for holy orders (alay ~) **brother** \-(ə)r-\ *vi* **brothered**, **brothering** \-th-(ə)r-\ *brothers*: to make a brother of; address or treat as a brother; esp.: to admit to a brotherhood

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME *brotherhod*, alter. (influenced by *hod* = hood) of *brotherhede*, alter. (influenced by *hede* as in *godhede* godhead) of *brotherhede*, fr. OE *broðrōrādēn*, fr. *broðr* brother + *rādēn* condition — more at **KINDRED**] 1: the quality or state of being brothers or a brother: the relation between brothers 2: brotherly comradeship: FELLOWSHIP, COMPANIONSHIP, ALLIANCE (dwelling with the natives in perfect peace and ~) 3: an association (as a guild, fraternity, or monastic society) for a particular purpose 4: any one of several trade unions; esp.: one among railroad employees 5: a: the whole body of persons engaged in a business or profession (the medical ~) b: a group sharing a common interest or quality (the ~ of wind-swept pines) (the ~ of the handicapped)

brother hospital of St. John of God \bróth-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n*, *pl* **brother hospitals** \-th-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n* -s [ME *brother hospital*, cap. S&J & G after St. John of God 1550 Span. religious, who founded the institution]: a member of a Roman Catholic religious institute founded in 1540 at Granada, Spain, and devoted esp. to the care of the sick

brother-in-arms \bróth-(ə)r-in-arms\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-arms**: a close associate; esp.: a fellow member of a military service

brother-in-law \bróth-(ə)r-in-ló, -thrin-(ə)r-in-\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-law** \-th-(ə)r-in-ló\ [ME *brother in lawe*, prob. fr. the fact that the canon law forbids marriage with one's spouse's sister or brother] 1: the brother of one's spouse — compare **AFINITY** 2: the husband of one's sister; broadly: the husband of one's spouse's sister

brother jonah \bróth-(ə)r-jón-ə\ *n*, *pl* **brother jons** \-th-(ə)r-jón-\ [brother + Jonathan (the name) prob. fr. the frequent use of Old Testament given names among the English colonists in America] chiefly Brit: a male native or resident of the U.S. — used as a nickname

broth-er-less \bróth-(ə)r-ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. *brother* + *less*]: having no brother

broth-er-li-ness \bróth-(ə)r-lénəs, -lin-\ *n* -es: the quality or state of being brotherly

broth-er-ly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adj*: of or relating to brothers 2: such as is natural for or becoming to brothers; broadly: AFFECTIONATE, KIND, KERISHING (~ love)

brotherly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adv*, *archaic*: as a brother: AFFECTIONATELY, KINDLY

brother of the christian schools *usu* cap B&C&S 1: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle in Reims in 1684 and devoted to teaching — called also *Christian Brother* 2: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded in Ireland in 1802 and devoted to teaching — called also *Irish Christian Brother*

brothers *pl* of **BROTHER**, *pres 3d sing* of **BROTHER**

broths *pl* of **BROTH**

bro-to-crystal \bró-tó-kř-ə-l\ *n* [broto- (fr. Gk *brōtos* eatable, verbal fr. *brōskō* to devour + *crystal* — more at **VORACIOUS**): a crystal occurring in rock and having corroded outcavities due to the consolidation of the magma before the crystal was entirely assimilated]

brof-u-lid \bró-fú-lid\ *n* -s [NL *Brotulidae*]: a fish of the family *Brotulidae*

brotulid \bró-tú-lid\ *adj*: of or relating to the family *Brotulidae*

bro-tu-li-dae \bró-tú-lí-dē, -tú-lí-\ *n*, *pl* cap [NL, fr. *Brotulidae*, type genus (perh. fr. AmerSp *brotulidae* brotulid fish) + *-idae*]: a family of chiefly deep-sea ophioid fishes superficially resembling the cods but more nearly related to the blennies

brou-ette \brú-ē-t\ *n* -s [Fr. OF *brouette*, *brouete* 2-wheeled carriage, fr. (assumed) OF *broue*, *broue* 2-wheeled carriage (fr. LL *birota*, fr. fem. of *brotus* 2-wheeled, fr. L *bi-* + *rotus*, fr. L *rota* wheel) + *-ette* — more at **ROLL**]: a small 2-wheeled vehicle pulled by a man by means of a pair of shafts in front and used for personal transportation in parts of Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries

brough \brúg, -brók\ *var* of **BROCH**

brougham \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m\ *n* -s [after Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux 1868 Scot. jurist] 1: a light closed carriage with seats inside for two or four and with the forewheels capable of turning sharply 2: a 2-door sedan; esp.: one electrically driven b: a vehicle similar to a limousine but with the driver's seat outside

brougham-landaulet \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m-\ *n*: a brougham which the top from the rear doors backward is collapsible

brought \bróht\ *past*, *past part.*, *past part.*, *past part.* [ME *broughte* (past), *brought*, *ybrought* (past part.), *brōhte* (past), *brōht*, *gebrōht* (past part.): akin to OHG *brought* (past) *brōht* brought (past part.), Goth *brōht* (past) — more at **BRING**] *past* of **BRING**

broughten \bróht-(ən)\ *past part.* of **bring** + *-en* (as in *fortotten*) *substand past* of **BRING**

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME, fr. OE *broðer*, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan, Skt *bhrātṛ* brother] 1: a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common — see **BROTHER** 2: BROTHER, compare **UTERINE** b: a male of any lower animal similarly considered 2: a (1) a kinsman by blood (2) a male member of the same family, clan, or line, in primitive societies being often charged with the same responsibilities as a brother of common parentage b: a person regarded as sharing a common national or racial origin with the user of the word — often used without specific consideration of sex (we must help our ~s in the Old Country) c: FELLOWMAN (are not all men ~s) 3: *pl* often *brethren* a: CORELIGIONIST; esp.: a fellow member of a Christian church — often used with a proper noun (Brother Jones will pass the collection plate) b: a Protestant minister esp. in some evangelical denominations — often used with a proper noun (Brother Smith, the Baptist preacher) 4: *pl* often *brethren*: one related or linked to another by some common tie or interest (as of shared rank, profession, membership in a society, suffering, or labor) 5: someone or something that closely resembles another in qualities or traits (the ~ qualities of greed and miserliness) 6: SLANG: FELLOW, CHAP, MATE — often used as an informal term of address esp. to a person whose name is unknown (hey, ~, what time is it?) 7: *Roman Catholicism* a: a member of a congregation of men usu. not in holy orders but commonly engaged in hospital or school work (a Xaverian Brother) b: a member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for or ready for holy orders (alay ~) **brother** \-(ə)r-\ *vi* **brothered**, **brothering** \-th-(ə)r-\ *brothers*: to make a brother of; address or treat as a brother; esp.: to admit to a brotherhood

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME *brotherhod*, alter. (influenced by *hod* = hood) of *brotherhede*, alter. (influenced by *hede* as in *godhede* godhead) of *brotherhede*, fr. OE *broðrōrādēn*, fr. *broðr* brother + *rādēn* condition — more at **KINDRED**] 1: the quality or state of being brothers or a brother: the relation between brothers 2: brotherly comradeship: FELLOWSHIP, COMPANIONSHIP, ALLIANCE (dwelling with the natives in perfect peace and ~) 3: an association (as a guild, fraternity, or monastic society) for a particular purpose 4: any one of several trade unions; esp.: one among railroad employees 5: a: the whole body of persons engaged in a business or profession (the medical ~) b: a group sharing a common interest or quality (the ~ of wind-swept pines) (the ~ of the handicapped)

brother hospital of St. John of God \bróth-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n*, *pl* **brother hospitals** \-th-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n* -s [ME *brother hospital*, cap. S&J & G after St. John of God 1550 Span. religious, who founded the institution]: a member of a Roman Catholic religious institute founded in 1540 at Granada, Spain, and devoted esp. to the care of the sick

brother-in-arms \bróth-(ə)r-in-arms\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-arms**: a close associate; esp.: a fellow member of a military service

brother-in-law \bróth-(ə)r-in-ló, -thrin-(ə)r-in-\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-law** \-th-(ə)r-in-ló\ [ME *brother in lawe*, prob. fr. the fact that the canon law forbids marriage with one's spouse's sister or brother] 1: the brother of one's spouse — compare **AFINITY** 2: the husband of one's sister; broadly: the husband of one's spouse's sister

brother jonah \bróth-(ə)r-jón-ə\ *n*, *pl* **brother jons** \-th-(ə)r-jón-\ [brother + Jonathan (the name) prob. fr. the frequent use of Old Testament given names among the English colonists in America] chiefly Brit: a male native or resident of the U.S. — used as a nickname

broth-er-less \bróth-(ə)r-ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. *brother* + *less*]: having no brother

broth-er-li-ness \bróth-(ə)r-lénəs, -lin-\ *n* -es: the quality or state of being brotherly

broth-er-ly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adj*: of or relating to brothers 2: such as is natural for or becoming to brothers; broadly: AFFECTIONATE, KIND, KERISHING (~ love)

brotherly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adv*, *archaic*: as a brother: AFFECTIONATELY, KINDLY

brother of the christian schools *usu* cap B&C&S 1: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle in Reims in 1684 and devoted to teaching — called also *Christian Brother* 2: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded in Ireland in 1802 and devoted to teaching — called also *Irish Christian Brother*

brothers *pl* of **BROTHER**, *pres 3d sing* of **BROTHER**

broths *pl* of **BROTH**

bro-to-crystal \bró-tó-kř-ə-l\ *n* [broto- (fr. Gk *brōtos* eatable, verbal fr. *brōskō* to devour + *crystal* — more at **VORACIOUS**): a crystal occurring in rock and having corroded outcavities due to the consolidation of the magma before the crystal was entirely assimilated]

brof-u-lid \bró-fú-lid\ *n* -s [NL *Brotulidae*]: a fish of the family *Brotulidae*

brotulid \bró-tú-lid\ *adj*: of or relating to the family *Brotulidae*

bro-tu-li-dae \bró-tú-lí-dē, -tú-lí-\ *n*, *pl* cap [NL, fr. *Brotulidae*, type genus (perh. fr. AmerSp *brotulidae* brotulid fish) + *-idae*]: a family of chiefly deep-sea ophioid fishes superficially resembling the cods but more nearly related to the blennies

brou-ette \brú-ē-t\ *n* -s [Fr. OF *brouette*, *brouete* 2-wheeled carriage, fr. (assumed) OF *broue*, *broue* 2-wheeled carriage (fr. LL *birota*, fr. fem. of *brotus* 2-wheeled, fr. L *bi-* + *rotus*, fr. L *rota* wheel) + *-ette* — more at **ROLL**]: a small 2-wheeled vehicle pulled by a man by means of a pair of shafts in front and used for personal transportation in parts of Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries

brough \brúg, -brók\ *var* of **BROCH**

brougham \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m\ *n* -s [after Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux 1868 Scot. jurist] 1: a light closed carriage with seats inside for two or four and with the forewheels capable of turning sharply 2: a 2-door sedan; esp.: one electrically driven b: a vehicle similar to a limousine but with the driver's seat outside

brougham-landaulet \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m-\ *n*: a brougham which the top from the rear doors backward is collapsible

brought \bróht\ *past*, *past part.*, *past part.*, *past part.* [ME *broughte* (past), *brought*, *ybrought* (past part.), *brōhte* (past), *brōht*, *gebrōht* (past part.): akin to OHG *brought* (past) *brōht* brought (past part.), Goth *brōht* (past) — more at **BRING**] *past* of **BRING**

broughten \bróht-(ən)\ *past part.* of **bring** + *-en* (as in *fortotten*) *substand past* of **BRING**

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME, fr. OE *broðer*, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan, Skt *bhrātṛ* brother] 1: a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common — see **BROTHER** 2: BROTHER, compare **UTERINE** b: a male of any lower animal similarly considered 2: a (1) a kinsman by blood (2) a male member of the same family, clan, or line, in primitive societies being often charged with the same responsibilities as a brother of common parentage b: a person regarded as sharing a common national or racial origin with the user of the word — often used without specific consideration of sex (we must help our ~s in the Old Country) c: FELLOWMAN (are not all men ~s) 3: *pl* often *brethren* a: CORELIGIONIST; esp.: a fellow member of a Christian church — often used with a proper noun (Brother Jones will pass the collection plate) b: a Protestant minister esp. in some evangelical denominations — often used with a proper noun (Brother Smith, the Baptist preacher) 4: *pl* often *brethren*: one related or linked to another by some common tie or interest (as of shared rank, profession, membership in a society, suffering, or labor) 5: someone or something that closely resembles another in qualities or traits (the ~ qualities of greed and miserliness) 6: SLANG: FELLOW, CHAP, MATE — often used as an informal term of address esp. to a person whose name is unknown (hey, ~, what time is it?) 7: *Roman Catholicism* a: a member of a congregation of men usu. not in holy orders but commonly engaged in hospital or school work (a Xaverian Brother) b: a member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for or ready for holy orders (alay ~) **brother** \-(ə)r-\ *vi* **brothered**, **brothering** \-th-(ə)r-\ *brothers*: to make a brother of; address or treat as a brother; esp.: to admit to a brotherhood

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME *brotherhod*, alter. (influenced by *hod* = hood) of *brotherhede*, alter. (influenced by *hede* as in *godhede* godhead) of *brotherhede*, fr. OE *broðrōrādēn*, fr. *broðr* brother + *rādēn* condition — more at **KINDRED**] 1: the quality or state of being brothers or a brother: the relation between brothers 2: brotherly comradeship: FELLOWSHIP, COMPANIONSHIP, ALLIANCE (dwelling with the natives in perfect peace and ~) 3: an association (as a guild, fraternity, or monastic society) for a particular purpose 4: any one of several trade unions; esp.: one among railroad employees 5: a: the whole body of persons engaged in a business or profession (the medical ~) b: a group sharing a common interest or quality (the ~ of wind-swept pines) (the ~ of the handicapped)

brother hospital of St. John of God \bróth-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n*, *pl* **brother hospitals** \-th-(ə)r-hósp-ital\ *n* -s [ME *brother hospital*, cap. S&J & G after St. John of God 1550 Span. religious, who founded the institution]: a member of a Roman Catholic religious institute founded in 1540 at Granada, Spain, and devoted esp. to the care of the sick

brother-in-arms \bróth-(ə)r-in-arms\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-arms**: a close associate; esp.: a fellow member of a military service

brother-in-law \bróth-(ə)r-in-ló, -thrin-(ə)r-in-\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-law** \-th-(ə)r-in-ló\ [ME *brother in lawe*, prob. fr. the fact that the canon law forbids marriage with one's spouse's sister or brother] 1: the brother of one's spouse — compare **AFINITY** 2: the husband of one's sister; broadly: the husband of one's spouse's sister

brother jonah \bróth-(ə)r-jón-ə\ *n*, *pl* **brother jons** \-th-(ə)r-jón-\ [brother + Jonathan (the name) prob. fr. the frequent use of Old Testament given names among the English colonists in America] chiefly Brit: a male native or resident of the U.S. — used as a nickname

broth-er-less \bróth-(ə)r-ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. *brother* + *less*]: having no brother

broth-er-li-ness \bróth-(ə)r-lénəs, -lin-\ *n* -es: the quality or state of being brotherly

broth-er-ly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adj*: of or relating to brothers 2: such as is natural for or becoming to brothers; broadly: AFFECTIONATE, KIND, KERISHING (~ love)

brotherly \bróth-(ə)r-lí\ *adv*, *archaic*: as a brother: AFFECTIONATELY, KINDLY

brother of the christian schools *usu* cap B&C&S 1: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle in Reims in 1684 and devoted to teaching — called also *Christian Brother* 2: a member of a Roman Catholic religious organization founded in Ireland in 1802 and devoted to teaching — called also *Irish Christian Brother*

brothers *pl* of **BROTHER**, *pres 3d sing* of **BROTHER**

broths *pl* of **BROTH**

bro-to-crystal \bró-tó-kř-ə-l\ *n* [broto- (fr. Gk *brōtos* eatable, verbal fr. *brōskō* to devour + *crystal* — more at **VORACIOUS**): a crystal occurring in rock and having corroded outcavities due to the consolidation of the magma before the crystal was entirely assimilated]

brof-u-lid \bró-fú-lid\ *n* -s [NL *Brotulidae*]: a fish of the family *Brotulidae*

brotulid \bró-tú-lid\ *adj*: of or relating to the family *Brotulidae*

bro-tu-li-dae \bró-tú-lí-dē, -tú-lí-\ *n*, *pl* cap [NL, fr. *Brotulidae*, type genus (perh. fr. AmerSp *brotulidae* brotulid fish) + *-idae*]: a family of chiefly deep-sea ophioid fishes superficially resembling the cods but more nearly related to the blennies

brou-ette \brú-ē-t\ *n* -s [Fr. OF *brouette*, *brouete* 2-wheeled carriage, fr. (assumed) OF *broue*, *broue* 2-wheeled carriage (fr. LL *birota*, fr. fem. of *brotus* 2-wheeled, fr. L *bi-* + *rotus*, fr. L *rota* wheel) + *-ette* — more at **ROLL**]: a small 2-wheeled vehicle pulled by a man by means of a pair of shafts in front and used for personal transportation in parts of Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries

brough \brúg, -brók\ *var* of **BROCH**

brougham \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m\ *n* -s [after Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux 1868 Scot. jurist] 1: a light closed carriage with seats inside for two or four and with the forewheels capable of turning sharply 2: a 2-door sedan; esp.: one electrically driven b: a vehicle similar to a limousine but with the driver's seat outside

brougham-landaulet \brú-(ə)m, -brók-(ə)m-\ *n*: a brougham which the top from the rear doors backward is collapsible

brought \bróht\ *past*, *past part.*, *past part.*, *past part.* [ME *broughte* (past), *brought*, *ybrought* (past part.), *brōhte* (past), *brōht*, *gebrōht* (past part.): akin to OHG *brought* (past) *brōht* brought (past part.), Goth *brōht* (past) — more at **BRING**] *past* of **BRING**

broughten \bróht-(ən)\ *past part.* of **bring** + *-en* (as in *fortotten*) *substand past* of **BRING**

broth-er-hood \bróth-(ə)r-húd\ *n* -s [ME, fr. OE *broðer*, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan, Skt *bhrātṛ* brother] 1: a male human being considered in his relation to another person having the same parents or having one parent in common — see **BROTHER** 2: BROTHER, compare **UTERINE** b: a male of any lower animal similarly considered 2: a (1) a kinsman by blood (2) a male member of the same family, clan, or line, in primitive societies being often charged with the same responsibilities as a brother of common parentage b: a person regarded as sharing a common national or racial origin with the user of the word — often used without specific consideration of sex (we must help our ~s in the Old Country) c: FELLOWMAN (are not all men ~s) 3: *pl* often *brethren* a: CORELIGIONIST; esp.: a fellow member of a Christian church — often used with a proper noun (Brother Jones will pass the collection plate) b: a Protestant minister esp. in some evangelical denominations — often used with a proper noun (Brother Smith, the Baptist preacher) 4: *pl* often *brethren*: one related or linked to another by some common tie or interest (as of shared rank, profession, membership in a society, suffering, or labor) 5: someone or something that closely resembles

present and that constitutes by itself a branch of the Indo-European language family — see AEOIC, ARCADIAN, ATTIC, CYPRIOT, DORIC, IONIC, KOINE, LATE GREEK, MIDDLE GREEK, NEW GREEK, INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table. **b**: ancient Greek as used from the time of the earliest records to the end of the 2nd century A.D. **c** [trans. of L. *Græcum* (in the medieval proverb *Græcum est; non potest legi* it is Greek; it cannot be read)]: something unintelligible; *esp*: GIBBERISH (the theory of relativity is Greek to most people) **3 cap**: a member of an Eastern Orthodox church; *ORTHODOX* **4 often cap** **a** archaic: SWINDLER, SHARPER; *esp*: CARDSHARPER **b** obs: a hail-fellow-well-met and reveler **5** *usu cap*: a member of a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority

2 *greek* **adj** *usu cap* [ME *greke*, fr. *Greke*, n.] **1 a**: of, relating to, or characteristic of Greece **b**: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Greeks **c**: of, relating to, or characteristic of the language of the Greeks **2 of architecture**: of, relating to, or imitating the architecture of classical Greece; marked by pedimented structures that employ the Greek architectural orders **3 a**: Eastern Orthodox **b**: of, relating to, or being an Eastern church using the Byzantine rite in Greek **c**: of, relating to, or being the established Orthodox church of Greece autocephalous under a holy synod since 1833

greek alphabet *n*, *usu cap* **G**: an alphabet that has been used from ancient times for writing the Greek language, that is of Semitic origin but differs from Semitic alphabets in having characters, and that has given rise directly or indirectly to various other alphabets (as the Latin, the Coptic, the Cyrillic)

greek calendars or greek kalends *n pl*, *usu cap* **G** [trans. of L. *kalendas graecas* (in ad kalendas graecas solvere to go without paying, lit., to pay at the Greek kalends); fr. the fact that the Greeks did not reckon time by calendars]: a time that will never arrive (a bill he planned to pay at the Greek kalends)

1 *greek catholic* *adj*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: Eastern Orthodox **2**: of, relating to, or being a Uniate church using the Byzantine rite

2 *greek catholic* *n*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: a member of an Eastern church **2**: a member of a Greek Catholic Uniate church

greek chorus *n*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: a chorus in a classical Greek play typically serving to formulate, express, and comment on the moral issue that is raised by the dramatic action or to express an emotion appropriate to each stage of the dramatic conflict **2**: a group of people who with persistence express esp. similar views or feelings about a particular action or series of actions

greek cross *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a cross having an upright and a transverse shaft equal in length and intersecting at their middles so that all four arms are equal in length

greek-cross plan *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a plan of a building having a square central mass and four equal arms

greek fir *n*, *usu cap* **G**: an ornamental Grecian evergreen tree (*Abies cephalonica*) with lustrous red-brown branches and stiff pointed leaves

greek fire *n*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: an incendiary composition used in warfare by the Byzantine Greeks and said to have burst into flame on wetting **2**: any of several flammable mixtures: WILDFIRE

greek foot *n*, *usu cap* **G**: an ancient Greek unit of length equal to 1.012 English feet

greek gift or greek key *n*, *usu cap* **G**: **1** FREY **2** *greek gift* *n*, *usu cap* **G** [so called fr. the story of the Trojan horse — more at TROJAN HORSE]: a gift given or a favor done with a treacherous purpose

greek-ish *adj*, *usu cap* [ME *grekish*, fr. OE *græcisc*, fr. *Græcas*, pl., Greeks + *-isc* -ish — more at GREEK] **1** archaic: GREEK **2** [*greek* + *-ish*]: Greek or somewhat Greek in quality or characteristics

greek-ish-ness *n*, *usu cap*: the quality or state of being somewhat Greek in characteristics

greek-ist *adj*, *usu cap*: a specialist in Greek

greek-june *n*, *usu cap* **G** [*græ* + *-june* — more at GREEK] **1** archaic: GREEK **2** [*greek* + *-june*]: a small, insignificant, or contemptible Greek

greek-less *adj*, *usu cap*: being without an ability to translate Greek; having no training in the Greek language (writes for a Greekless reader — G.M. Messing) — **greek-less-ness** *n*, *usu cap*

greek-letter fraternity *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a fraternity designated by use of three Greek letters

greek-letter society *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority

greek-letter sorority *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a sorority designated by use of three Greek letters

greek-ling *adj*, *usu cap* [*græ* + *-ling* — more at GREEK] **1** archaic: GREEK **2** [*greek* + *-ling*]: a small, insignificant, or contemptible Greek

greek mode *n*, *usu cap **G**: a descending musical scale based upon the tetrachord in which the octave species consists of two disjunct tetrachords*

greek-ness *n*, *usu cap*: the quality or state of being Greek

greek orthodox *adj*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: Eastern Orthodox **2**: of, relating to, or being a Uniate church using the Byzantine rite

greek partridge *n*, *usu cap* **G**: ROCK PARTRIDGE; *esp*: one of the partridges (*Alectoris graeca graeca*) of mountainous southern Europe with gray, black, and chestnut plumage

greek revival *n*, *usu cap* **G** **1**: a style of architecture in the first half of the 19th century marked by the use or imitation of Greek orders **2**: a style of decoration (as of furniture) using or imitating the decorative motifs of ancient Greece

greek tea *n*, *usu cap* **G**: FRENCH TEA

greek tortoise *n*, *usu cap* **G**: EUROPEAN TORTOISE

greek valerian *n*, *usu cap* **G**: any of several plants of the genus *Polemonium*; *esp*: JACOB'S LADDER **1a**

greek wave *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a curvilinear variant of the Greek fret

1 *greek* *adj* *usu cap* [ME *grene*, fr. OE *grēne*; akin to OHG *gruoni* green, ON *grønn* green, OE *grōwan* to grow — more at GROW] **1 a**: of the color green (~ jade) **b**: having the color of growing fresh grass or of the emerald (~ lawns) **2 a**: having abundant verdure; covered by green growth or foliage: VERDANT (the hills are low and very beautiful because they are ~ — John Welman) **b**: pleasant and alluring; exceedingly broad and fair (an original scientist turns his feet ruinously into the wide ~ descent to popular science — Carl Van Doren) **c** of a season of the year: characterized by mildness: TEMPERATE (a ~ yule) **d**: consisting of green plants, herbs, or vegetables (a ~ salad) (gathered their ~ cargoes and returned to their rewarding trade — Anne Dorrance) **3 a**: full of life and vigor: YOUTHFUL (the Fates had ruled that he should reach a ~ old age — Robert Graves) (with his white head and his loneliness he remained young and ~ at heart — John Galsworthy) **b**: strikingly alive; vivid despite the passage of time (my memory of all of them is still ~ — J.J. Mallon) (hard to bring events into sharp and stable focus... while one's emotions about them are still ~ — Cabell Phillips) **4 a** of a plant: YOUNG, FRESH, TENDER (the burro

... can subsist equally well on succulent ~ grasses or dry bark — Amer. Guide Series: Ariz.) **b** of a fruit or vegetable: not ripened or matured: IMMATURE (~ apples) **5** of a wound: recently incurred: FRESH, UNHEALED (like a ~ wound at first I felt it not — John Home) **6**: marked by a pale or sickly appearance (is ~ with envy) (was scared ~) (wakes it now to look so ~ and pale — Shaks.) **7 a**: not fully processed or treated: as (1) of coffee: partly raw; raw: not roasted (2) of meat: freshly killed; not dried or salted (3) of market fish: as taken from the water; not cleaned (4) of liquor: not aged (5) of a bone: not seasoned or dried and often containing marrow (6) of a hide or pelt: not dressed or tanned (7) of lumber: freshly sawed: UNSEASONED (8) of ceramics: not yet baked in an oven or kiln: not fired (9) of metal powder: not sintered **b**: not in condition for a particular use: as (1) of concrete or mortar: not sufficiently hardened (2) of paper: incompletely seasoned (3) of an inkling: not fully formed (4) of printer's proof: not corrected (5) of a female fish: not ready to spawn: compare RIPS, SPENT (2) of a crab: not quite ready to shed **8 a**: marked by inexperience or immaturity: lacking training, knowledge, or experience (we are beginners and the humblest and ~ hand of the tribe — John Mason Brown) (shipped as a ~ hand on a vessel — W.J. Ghent) **b**: lacking sophistication: unfamiliar with worldly ways: GULLIBLE, NAÏVE (wasn't so ~ as to expect suspicious characters to look suspicious — G.K. Chesterton) **c** of a horse: not fully qualified for or experienced in a particular function: (1) of a workhorse: broken but not trained (2) of a Thoroughbred: not yet raced for premiums or money of speed: incompletely broken (3) of a hunter: not previously exhibited or hunted **9 obs**: recently buried (whence Tybalt, yet but ~ in earth, lies festering in his shroud — Shaks.) **10** of hemolytic streptococci: tending to produce green pigment when cultured on blood media *syn* see RUDE

2 *greek* *vb* *-ED* *-ING* *-S* [ME *grenen*, fr. OE *grēnian*; akin to OHG *gruonēn* to become green, ON *grønnast*; inchoative fr. the root of E *green*] *vi*: to become or grow green (my jacket had ~ed with wear — James Still) (in the soft moist air the grass was ~ing — Dorothy C. Fisher) *vt* **1**: to make green; cause to acquire a green color (the color ~ pouring down the balustrade and ~ing the floor — Richard Llewellyn) (white frock ~ which she had so carelessly ~ed about the skirt on the damping grass — Thomas Hardy) **2**: to make fun of by or as if by a hoax (some witchcraft material which came to my attention seemed so extraordinary that I suspected my friends were ~ing me — Vance Randolph)

3 *greek* *adj* *usu cap* [ME *grene*, fr. *grene*, *adj.*] **1 a**: a color whose hue is somewhat less yellow than that of growing fresh grass or of the emerald or is that of the part of the spectrum lying between blue and yellow **b**: the one of the four psychologically primary hues that is evoked in the average normal observer under normal conditions by radiant energy of the wavelength 530 millimicrons **c**: one of the six psychologically primary object colors **2 a**: clothing or cloth of a green color **b** greens *pl*: a green uniform (a sergeant of marines, very snappy in his ~ — John Dos Passos) **3**: green vegetation (new spring ~ mantled the hills): as **a** greens *pl*: fresh foliage or leafy parts of plants for use as decoration; *esp*: evergreen branches for winter decorations (always collected our own Christmas ~s) **b** greens *pl* (1): leafy herbs (as spinach, dandelions, Swiss chard) that are boiled or steamed as a vegetable: POTTERBERRY (2): a vegetable whose foliage and foliage-bearing branches are the sole or chief edible part: GREEN VEGETABLE **4**: a grassy plain or plot: as **a**: a common or park in the center of a town or village (white clapboard and red brick Georgian homes and churches looking out on the placid village ~ — Budd Schulberg) **b**: BOWLING GREEN **c**: PUTTING GREEN **d**: an archery shooting range **5**: youthful vigor: VIRILITY — *usu*, used in the phrase in the green (thy leaf has perished in the ~ — Alfred Tennyson) **6**: a pigment or dye that colors green **7**: MONEY; *esp*: GREENBACKS **8 a**: the petticoat of an archery target **b**: a shot that hits in the petticoat **c**: an arrow that misses the target and hits the grass **9**: a card belonging to one of the four suits in the German pack of playing cards and having a leaf as its symbol

4 *greek* *vb* *-ED* *-ING* *-S* [ME *grenen*, prob. modif. of ON *grina* — more at YEARN] *Scot*: YEARN, LONG

green-able *adj*, *usu cap* **G**: capable of being made green

green acid *n*: any of various mixtures of water-soluble sulfonic acid derivatives of petroleum obtained as by-products in treating white oils with sulfuric acid

green adder's mouth *n*: a low No. American herb (*Malaxis unifolia*) having a solitary leaf and flowers with reflexed petals that resemble threads

green alder *n*: any of several alders: **a**: an alder (*Alnus crispa*) of northern No. America distinguished by the light green undersurfaces of the leaves and by the winged nuts **b**: a European alder (*A. viridis*) **c**: SPECKLED ALDER

green alga *n*: an alga in which the chlorophyll is not masked or characteristically obscured by other pigments; *specif*: any alga of the division Chlorophyta

green-a-lite *adj*, *usu cap* [*green* + connective *-a-* + *-lite*]: a mineral consisting of hydrous ferrous silicate of an earthy green color occurring as small granules in a cherty rock associated with the iron ores of the Mesabi range

green almond *n*: PISTACHIO **1a** (2)

green aloe *n*: GIANT CABUYA

green amaranth *n*: PIGWEED **2**

green aphid *n*, *usu cap* **G**: GREEN PEACH APHID

green apple aphid *n*: APPLE APHID

green arrow arum *n*: an arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*)

green ash *n*: a red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica subintegrifolia*) with branchlets, petioles, and lower leaf surfaces glabrous

greenback *adj*, *usu cap* **G**: any of numerous animals variably greenish about the upper parts (as a green frog or various fishes) **2 a**: a legal-tender note issued by the U.S. government — **b** greenbacks *pl*: MONEY

green-backed goldfinch *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria hesperophilus*) of western No. America having the upper parts olive green

green-back-er *adj*, *usu cap* **G**: GREENBACK (money) + *-er* **1** *usu cap*: a member of a post-Civil War American political party opposing any reduction in the amount of paper money in circulation **2**: one who advocates a paper currency backed only by the U.S. government (the silverites, the ~s, the price stabilizers, and others... are pledged to a central bank scheme — Harper's)

green-back-ism *n*, *usu cap* **G**: the principles of the greenbackers

greenback mackerel *n*: PACIFIC MACKEREL

greenback shower *n*: a shower at which gifts of money are presented to the prospective bride

greenbark *n*, *usu cap* **G**: GREENBARK ACACIA **1**: PALOVERDE

green bass *n*: LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS

green bean *n*: any of numerous kidney beans that have the pods green when suitably matured for use as snap beans — compare WAX BEAN

greenbelt *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a belt of parkways, parks, or farmlands that encircles a town or community and is designed to prevent undesirable encroachments

green-blind *adj*: exhibiting or affected with deuteranopia

greenboard *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a chalkboard with a green surface

green blackboard *n*: a chalkboard with a green surface

green bream *n*: any of several fishes having the bones green when cooked: as **a**: NEEDLEFIN **b**: FELTPOUT **1a**

green book *n*, *usu cap* **G**: an official report of government affairs bound in green — used esp. of Italian, British, and British Indian reports

greenbottle fly *n*, *usu cap* **G**: also greenbottle *n*: any of several brilliant coppery green-bodied flies of the family Calliphoridae; *esp*: a fly of the genus *Lucilia*

greenbrier *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a plant of the genus *Smilax*; *esp*: a prickly (*Smilax rotundifolia*) of the eastern U.S. with a yellowish green stem, thick leaves, and umbels of small greenish flowers

green bristle or green bristlegrass *n*: GREEN FOXTAIL

green broke *adj*, *usu cap* **G**: incompletely broken or trained

green broom *n* **1**: WOODWAXEN **2**: SCOTCH BROOM

greenbug *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a green aphid (*Schizaphis graminum*) that is very destructive to wheat, oats, and other grains

green-bul *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a green bulb (*Scilla maritima*) that is very numerous variably greenish African bulbs — called *a* green bulb

greenbul *n* **1**: any of numerous predominantly green bulbs of southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific that have rich silky plumage often varied with blue, black, yellow and that feed chiefly on fruits and nectar — called *a* fruitsucker, leafbird; see CHLOROPHAPS **2**: GREENBUL

green charge *n*: a mixture of ingredients for gunpowder before the intimate mixing in the incorporating mill

green cheese *n* **1**: cheese that is not ripened; new cheese **2**: cheese (as sapsago) having a green color **3**: cheese made of whey or skim milk

green cinnabar *n* **1**: a green pigment consisting of fine oxides of cobalt and zinc **2**: a pigment consisting of chrome yellow and Prussian blue

green citrus aphid *n*: a small green aphid (*Aphis spiraeae*) abundant on citrus where it causes distorting and rosette of the leaves — called also *spirea aphid*

green cloth *n* **1** *usu cap* **G** **1**: so called fr. the green-covered table at which the board orig. carried on its business; board or court of justice of the British sovereign's household that is composed of the lord steward and his officers; a has cognizance of matters of justice in the household with power to correct offenders and keep the peace within the palace **2 a**: a layout for gambling **b**: BILLIARD TABLE

green cloverworm *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a small slender green larva of noctuid moth (*Plathypena scabra*) destructive to clover and other legumes

green cod *n* **1**: POLLACK **2**: LINGCOD

green cormorant *n*: a shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) for cooking as a vegetable — compare SWEET CORN

green crab *n*: a nearly cosmopolitan edible crab (*Carcinus maenas*) found along shores chiefly in the intertidal zone

green dragon *n* **1**: a European arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*) resembling the cuckoo-pint **2**: an American arum (*Arisaema dracontium*) differing from the related common jack-in-the-pulpit by its digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, a elongated spadix

green drake *n* **1**: any of various British mayflies **2**: fisherman's lure resembling a green drake

green duck *n*: a young duck; *esp*: a well-fattened young duck ready for market when 9 to 13 weeks old

green-ear disease *n*: a disease of pearl millet and other grasses in which part or all of the head becomes leafy from tacks of a downy mildew (*Sclerospora graminicola*)

green earth *n* [trans. of *Terre verte* or *la terre verte*] **1**: TERRE VERTE **2**: any of various naturally occurring silicates of iron used chiefly as bases for green basic dyes — called *a* green earth

green ebony *n* **1 a**: an ebony of a greenish color **b**: tree of the genus *Diospyros* (as *D. melanoxylon*) yielding a green ebony **2**: COCCUSWOOD

greened past of GREEN

greener comparative of GREEN

greener *adj*, *usu cap* **G** [*grēn* + *-er*] **1**: an unskilled inexperienced workman; *esp*: one who is a recently arrived alien (a ~ of the greenest order, having landed at the dock only a few hours ago — Israel Zangwill)

green-ery *n*, *usu cap* **G** [*grēn* + *-ery*] **1**: green foliage or plants: VERDURE (the lake... reflects the ~) **2**: decorative green leaves and branches — compare GREEN **3 a**: a awning-covered pavilion festooned for the occasion with ~ — Harriet B. Barbour **3**: GREENHOUSE

greenest superlative of GREEN

green-eyed *adj*, *usu cap* **G**: characterized by envy or distrust: JEALOUS (beware, my lord, of jealousy; it is the green-eyed monster — Shaks.) (the green-eyed lousies who had spied on him — E.O. Schlunke)

green fee also greens fee *n*: a fee paid for the privilege of playing on a golf course

green finch *n*, *usu cap* **G**: AUSTRAL: succulent forage fed to livestock without ensiling

green felt *n* **1**: an alga of the genus *Vaucheria* (*esp. terrestis*) **2**: a dense green growth produced by green algae

greenfinch *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a very common European finch (*Chloris chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage **2**: TEXAS SPARROW

green fingers *n pl*: GREEN THUMB

green fire *n*: a composition that burns with a bright green light produced usu. by barium nitrate

greenfish *n*, *usu cap* **G**: any of several variably greenish or bluish fishes: as **a**: POLLACK **b**: BLUEFISH **1 c**: an opal (*Girella nigricans*)

green flag *n*: a momentary green appearance of the uppermost part of the sun's disk that results from atmospheric refraction when the sun sinks below or rises above the horizon

greenfly *n*, *usu cap* **G**: APHID; *esp*: GREEN PEACH APHID

green foxtail *n*: a European grass (*Setaria viridis*) naturalized in No. America where it is often a troublesome weed

green fringed orchis *n*: RAGGED ORCHIS

green frog *n*: a common frog (*Rana clamitans*) of the eastern and central U.S. and parts of Canada

green fruitworm *n*: the larva of any of several noctuid moths; *esp*: an orchard pest (*Lithophane antennata*) that feeds on leaves and fruits

green-gage *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a green apple (see GREEN + Sir William Gage) 1820 Eng. botanist who imported it from France); any several rather small rounded greenish or greenish yellow cultivated plums of European origin grown chiefly for the superior dessert quality

green gall *n*: an oak apple collected before the escape of the enclosed wasp larva while very dark in color and rich in tannin

green gentian *n*: any of several plants of the genus *Swertia* found chiefly in the Rocky mountain region

greenhead *n*, *usu cap* **G**: a wasp with gills or other parts tinged with a green pigment that results from its feeding on green vegetable organisms and that does not injure it as food — compare GREENING

green ginger *n*: undried ginger

green gland *n*: one of a pair of large green glands in crayfish and related crustaceans that are believed to act as kidneys and that have outlets at the bases of the larger antennae

green glass *n* **1**: a low-grade soda-lime glass whose natural green color is due to impurities in the raw materials **2**: glass of any quality that has been

red-banded thrips

red-banded thrips *n*: a chiefly tropical thrips (*Selenothrips rubrocinctus*) that is extremely destructive to cacao and in Florida is sometimes a pest of avocado and mango — called also *cacao thrips*

red baneberry *n*: a No. American perennial herb (*Actaea rubra*) with ternately compound leaves, small white flowers in terminal racemes, and bright red oval berries — called also *redberry*

red bark *n*: a reddish bark obtained from a cinchona tree (*Cinchona succubra*) and its hybrids containing quinine and used esp. in the manufacture of a bitter tonic — compare CINCHONA 3

red bartia *n*: a European annual herb (*Odonites serotina*) of the family Scrophulariaceae that is naturalized in northeastern No. America, and that has oblong-lanceolate remotely serrate leaves and rose-red flowers in elongated spikes

red bass *n*: 1: CHANNEL BASS 2: *Austral*: any of several snappers (family Lutjanidae); esp.: a common food fish (*Lutjanus caesi*) of tropical coral reefs and kelp beds

red bat *n*: a No. American bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) varying in color from rusty red to reddish gray and having the interfing. membrane densely hairy

red bay *n*: a small tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southern U. S. having dark red heartwood

red bean *n*: an Australian tree (*Dysoxylum muelleri*) of the family Meliaceae whose timber resembles rosewood — called also *pencil cedar*

red bear *n*: a heavily furred often reddish bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*) of the Himalayan mountains

red bearberry *n*: BEARBERRY 1

red beds *n*: sedimentary strata predominantly red in color and composed largely of sandstone and shale

red beech *n*: 1: AMERICAN BEECH 2: an Australian timber tree (*Tarrietia trifoliolata*) of the family Sterculiaceae 3: RED BIRCH 3

red bell *n*: a columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)

red-bellied snake *n*: 1: any of several American colubrid snakes with coral or reddish ventral surfaces; as: a: WESTERN RING-NECKED SNAKE 2: a woodland snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*) of the Mississippi valley and southeast to Florida 2: an Australian elapid snake (*Pseudelaps squamulosus*) that is brown or blackish above and salmon-red below and is venomous but not dangerous to man

red-bellied snipe *n*: DOWITCHER

red-bellied squirrel *n*: any of numerous arboreal squirrels (genus *Callosciurus*) of southeastern Asia; esp.: a squirrel (*C. erythraeus*) having reddish underparts and a greenish gray or reddish back more or less marked with black

red-bellied terrapin or **red-bellied turtle** *n*: a terrapin (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay having more or less red on the plastron and carapace and reaching a length of about 18 inches — called also *redbelly*, *red fender*

red-bellied woodpecker *n*: a woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus* or *Centurus carolinus*) of the eastern U. S. having a scarlet head and nape, barred black-and-white back, and grayish underparts tinged with red

redbelly *n*: 1: a pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*) 2: a European char (*Salvelinus salvelinus*) 3: RED GROUPER 2

redbelly dace or **redbelly dace** *n*: either of two small No. American cyprinid fishes (*Chrosomus eos* and *C. erythrogaster*) that are widely but irregularly distributed from the Hudson Bay drainage to New Brunswick and southward and westward to New Mexico, are dusky greenish black above with a creamy or pale yellow stripe along each side bounded by narrower black stripes, the belly deep red and the fins golden more-or-less marked with black and red, and esteemed in Europe as aquarium fishes

red benjamin *n*: a birthroot (*Trillium erectum*)

redberried elder *n*: 1: a common No. American shrub (*Sambucus pubens*) with pointed cymes of small whitish flowers and bright scarlet fruit

red-berry *n*: 1: see BERRY 1 2: any of several Australian shrubs of the genus *Rhagodia* having red berries 2: a: RED BANEERRY 3: a ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*) of No. America 3: a spiny evergreen California shrub (*Rhamnus crocea*) with minute flowers and bright red berries

redberry disease *n*: a disease of blackberries caused by a gall mite (*Aceria essigi* or *Eriophyes essigi*) that feeds on the young fruit and causes it to become hard and bright red

red betty *n*: [Betty fr. the name Betty] 1: CARDINAL FLOWER

redbill *n*: 1: an oyster catcher (*Haematopus unicolor*) of New Zealand 2: the common black-and-white long-tailed whiydah (*Vidua macroura*) of Africa 3: an African waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*)

red-billed mud hen *n*: 1: FLORIDA GALLINULE

red-billed pigeon *n*: a large pigeon (*Columba flavivestris*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

red-billed teal *n*: a southern African duck (*Anas erythrorhynchos*)

red-billed tropic bird *n*: a tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) that occurs from extreme southern Texas southward into Nicaragua, is highly esteemed as a game bird, has much reddish purple on head, breast, and lesser wing coverts, grayish brown greater coverts and remiges, and the rest of the body bluish gray, and is distinguished by a reddish bill tipped with bright yellow — called also *blue rock*

1901

rededication

— usu. used with *up* (stay and ~ up ... I want to leave things nice — B.A. Williams)

redd *v*: 1: [ME *red*, fr. *red*, *v.*] 1: chiefly Scot: an act of redding 2: chiefly Scot: LITTER, REFUSE

redd *v*: 1: [fr. past part. of *redd*] chiefly Scot: cleared for a new occupant (leaves my premises void and ~ — Sir Walter Scott)

redd *v*: 1: [Origin unknown] 1: the spawn of a fish 2: the spawning ground or nest of various fishes (as the salmon and trout)

red dagga *n*: 1: DAGGA 2

red daisy *n*: ORANGE HAWKWEED

red dane or **red danish** *n*: 1: usu cap R&D: a Danish breed of highly productive usu. solid red dairy cattle that are very popular in northern Europe 2: often cap R & usu cap D: an animal of the Red Dane breed

red dead nettle *n*: RED ARCHANGEL

red deal *n*: the wood of Scotch pine

redded past of RED

red deer *n*: 1: the common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia similar to but smaller than the wapiti 2: the Virginia deer in its summer coat

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb* reddened; reddened; reddening \-d(ə)n(ə) reddens \-red + -en\ *vt*: to make red or reddish (blood ~s the bandage) ~ *vi* 1: to become suffused with red: BLUSH (the lawyer's face ~s with annoyance — Stuart Chase) 2: to turn red or reddish in color (the long sunlight ~ed slowly in the little room — Mary Deasy)

red den *n*: 1: [red + den] *vb*

froth covered the mash —C.B.Nordhoff & J.N.Hall) (the puddles... foamed with a ~scum—Ellen Glasgow) **2 a**: turbulent with immaturity, incompleteness, or youth: not yet settled or formed (those ~ years between childhood and maturity—P.E.More) (when our American world was young and ~—Catherine D. Bowen) **b** (1): pregnant with future developments: full of the signs of things to come: churning with growth (the journalism of that decade furnished the springs of modern news techniques—F.L.Mott) (2): marked by deep or massive ferment: alive with the processes of change (this is a ~ field in which circumstances keep altering cases—R.M. Yoder) (the ~ darkness at the mind's base—Bernard DeVoto) **c**: full of vitality, initiative, or resource: **ERULANT**, **EXUBERANT** (the reporters were ~ Bohemians—Bruce Catton) (the ~ ardor of the famous old Odessa merchants—Esther & Joseph Riwkin) (~ and mercurial liberals—Reporter) **d**: marked by frothiness or triviality: **FRIVOLOUS** (~ chatter)

yeatman-ite \ˈyāt-mā-nī-tē\ **n** [Pope Yeatman 1953 Am. mining engineer + *-ite*] a rare mineral (Mn,Zn)₁₆Sb₂Si₄O₂₉ consisting of a pseudo-orthorhombic oxide and silicate of manganese, zinc, and antimony

yeats-ian \ˈyāt-sē-ən\ **adj**, **usu** **cap** [William Butler Yeats 1939 Irish poet and dramatist + *-an*] of or relating to W. B. Yeats or his poetic style or influence (*Yeatsian* pentameters—Times Lit. Supp.)

yed-a \ˈyē-də\ **yed-dō** \-dō\ **n** [origin unknown]: a natural unsplit straw for hats

yed-do spruce \ˈyē-dō\ **n**, **usu** **cap** Y [fr. *Yeddo* (Yedo), now Tokyo, Japan]: an evergreen tree (*Picea jezoensis*) of eastern Asia often cultivated as an ornamental and having dark green leaves that have white bands above and are silvery white beneath—called also *Japanese spruce*

yede \ˈyēd-/ING-/ **s** [obs. *Yede* (past & past part. of *E go*), fr. ME *yede*, *yeode* (past of *gon*, *ga* to go), fr. OE *ēode*, 3d pers. past of *gān* to go, more at *ISSUE*, *GO*] **obs**: GO, PROCEED

yee-la-man \ˈyē-lā-mān\ **n** [by alter.] **YELLEMEN**

yegg \ˈyēg/ or **yegg-man** \-mān\ **n**, **pl** **yeggs** or **yeggmen** [origin unknown]: **SAFECRACKER**, **ROBBER**

yeh \ˈyē\ **adv** [by alter.]: **YES**

yeh jen **usu** **cap** Y & J, var of **YAW YIN**

yeh-bi-chai \ˈyā-bi-chī\ **n** **usu** **cap** [Navaho *yehibichai*]

1: a Navaho supernatural represented by a masked dancer in an initiation or curative ceremony **2**: the ceremony performed by Yehibichai dancers

yel **abbr** yellow

yield \ˈyēld\ **var** of **YIELD**

yield \ˈyēld\ **vb** -ED/-ING/-S [ME *yellen*, fr. OE *giellan*; akin to OHG *gelan* to yell, ON *galla*, OE *galan* to sing, scream] **vi** **1 a**: to utter a loud cry, scream, or shout **usu**, expressive of intense emotion (as of excitement, pain or fear, pleasure or joy) (the two boys ~ed with fear—Pearl Buck) (the crowd ~ed and shouted with delight—Sherwood Anderson) (the hynas were ~ing like demons) **b**: to make an articulate utterance with a scream or shout (hearing him ~ for help with what words he could muster) (is ~ing across the water to ask who we are) **c**: to give a cheer **usu**, in unison (as at an athletic contest) (we ~ed together for the teams—Duke Univ. Alumni Register) **2**: to make a loud strident noise resembling or suggestive of a yell (the wind shouts in the sails and ~s through the rigging) (the brook catches and ~s down the rocky pitch) (the locomotive ~s in warning and thunders over the crossing) **3**: to complain or protest with or as if with a yell (gives the extremists a chance to ~—O.W. Holmes 1935) (let the opposition ~, we have the vote) ~ **vt** **1**: to utter or declare with or as if with a yell: **SHOUT** (as the students leave they ~ "Merry Christmas" back and forth) (able to ~ a warning just in time) (the other boys ~ names at him) **2**: to affect or bring to a specified state or condition by yelling (~ed up the dogs—Hugh Fosburgh) (~ the team to victory) (the crowds are ~ing their heads off)

yield \ˈyēld\ **n** [ME, fr. *yellen* to yell]: an act or instance of yielding; as **1 a**: an often involuntary action or shout resulting from intense excitement or strong emotion (with ~s of fiendish delight the savages greeted their enemy—Francis Birtles) (a waiting crowd... let out a tumultuous ~ of greeting—Carl Sandburg) (heard the lacerating ~ of a scared bird shrill in his ear—W.W. Gibson) **b**: a shout consisting of an articulated phrase or statement **c**: a characteristic shout or cry (as in battle) (the Apache ~) (the rebel ~) **d**: a **usu**, rhythmic shout or cheer consisting of a specified set of syllables or words used esp. in schools or colleges to encourage or support athletic teams **e**: a noise suggestive of or resembling a yell (the hoarse, strident ~ of the siren—Donn Byrne)

yield-leader \ˈyēld-lē-dər\ **n** **CHIEF**

yield-low \ˈyēld-lō\ **adj**, **llaw** or **llōw** + **V**; **dial** or **NewEng** & **Brit** + **V** [lar; *dial* 'ya] (but 'yalo(r) often occurs in standard speech when "high" precedes) **dial** -ER/-EST [ME *ylowe*, *ylow*, *ylaw*, fr. OE *gelow*; akin to OHG *gelu* yellow, ON *gulr* yellow, OIr *gel* white, L *helvus* light bay, Gk *chlōros* greenish yellow, Skt *hari* yellowish, greenish; basic meaning: shimmer, glow] **1 a**: of the color yellow: of a color of the hue of sulfur or of a hue somewhat less red than that of gold **b**: changed to a yellow hue through age, disease (as jaundice), or discoloration: **YELLOWED**, **SALLOW** (~ parchment) (~ skin) **c**: having a yellow or mulatto complexion or skin (immigration of Orientals raised a false specter of the peril of the ~ races) (having had a white father, he is known as a ~ Negro) (the ~ girl stopped—R.P. Warren) **2 archaic**: affected with envy: **JAUNDED**, **JEALOUS** **3 a**: gaining or holding interest by printing or headlining sensational or scandalous items or ordinary news sensationality distorted (tempers might have subsided altogether had not a ~ newspaper... exhorted the soldiers to stand for their rights—Dixon Wecter) (the same technique of sensationalism had lured new readers to the ~ journals—H.L. Smith, b. 1906) (set his newspaper off sharply from the ~ journals of morbid sensationalism which flourished... at the turn of the century—F.L.Mott) **b**: **MEAN**, **DISHONORABLE**, **COWARDLY** (the little ~ stain of treason—M.W. Straight) (is too ~ to stand up and fight) (has a pronounced ~ streak)

yellow \ˈyēld\ **vb** -ED/-ING/-S **vt**: to make or turn yellow: cause to have a yellow tinge or color (old clothes and papers that time and neglect have ~ed) (wild daffodils were ~ing the grassy slopes—Victoria Sackville-West) (the sun ~s the meadow) ~ **vi**: to become or turn yellow (I let my tobacco ~ for about a week—Caroline Gordon) (the leaves ~ in the fall)

yellow \ˈyēld\ **n** **s** [ME *ylow*, *ylaw*, fr. *ylow*, *ylaw* yellow (adj.)] **1 a**: a color whose hue resembles that of ripe lemons or sunflowers or is that of the portion of the spectrum lying between green and orange **b**: the one of the four psychologically primary hues that is evoked in the normal observer under normal conditions by radiant energy of the wavelength 580 millimicrons **c**: one of the six psychologically primary object colors—compare **PRIMARY** **4 a**: **one** of the subtractive primaries **e**: a pigment or dye that colors yellow **2**: something that is yellow or is chiefly distinguished by a yellow color: as **a**: a person having yellow skin (had engaged blacks, browns, ~s about equally—Frances Gaither) **b**: **SCULPHUR** **c**: the yolk of an egg **d**: **YELLOW SPONGE** **3**: **YELLOW** **pl**: **JAUNDED**, **WELL'S DISEASE** **4**: **YELLOW** **pl**: any of several plants: as **a**: **YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER** **b**: **CRAMBLING ROCKET** **5**: **YELLOW** **pl**: any of several plant diseases (as of aster, celery, or peach) caused by fungi, bacteria, malnutrition, or esp. by viruses and characterized by yellowing of the foliage and stunting

yellow adder's-tongue **n**: **DOGTUOTH VIOLET** **b** (1)

yellow alder **n**: a tropical American shrubby herb (*Turnera ulmifolia*) with lanceolate oblong leaves and axillary solitary yellow flowers

yellow alert **n**: the preliminary stage of alert (as when hostile or unidentified aircraft are nearing a defended area); also: the signal for this—compare **BLUE ALERT**, **RED ALERT**, **WHITE ALERT**

yellow angelfish or **yellow angel** **n**: **ANGELFISH** **2**

yellow ant **n**: an ant (as some members of the genus *Lasius*) predominantly yellow in color; esp.: the widely distributed ant (*Acanthomyops flavus*) that nests chiefly in open grassland

yellow ash **n**: **YELLOWWOOD** **1a**

yellow asphodel **n**: an asphodel (*Asphodeline lutea*) with **usu**, yellow flowers

yellow atrophy **n**: **ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY**

yellow avens **n**: either of two herbs of the genus *Geum* (*G. strictum* and *G. macrophyllum*)

yellow azalea **n**: **FLAME AZALEA**

yellow baboon **n**: a long-tailed yellowish African baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)

yellow bachelor's-button **n**: **ORANGE MILKWORT**

yellow bachelor \ˈyēld-ə-ˈbæk\ **n** [yellow + back] **1**: **GOLD CERTIFICATE** **2**: a cheap and usu. sensational novel; esp: one sold in yellow board or paper covers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries **3**: a freshwater mussel (*Lampsilis anodontoides*) of the Mississippi valley and southeastern U. S. having a heavy shell covered with yellow periostracum and highly valued for mother-of-pearl

yellow balm **n**: **WHORLED LOOSESTRIPE**

yellow balsam **n** **1**: **JEWELWEED** **2**: a strong-scented West Indian shrub (*Croton flavens*)

yellow-banded hussar \ˈyēld-ˈbænd\ **n**: an Australian snapper (*Lutjanus amabilis*) that is largely pink with a broad yellow band along each side and is an excellent table fish taken chiefly with hook and line

yellow bark **n** **1**: **CALISAYA BARK** **2**: **YELLOW-BARK OAK**; also: the bark of this oak

yellow-bark oak also **yellow-barked oak** \ˈyēld-ˈbark\ **n**: a black underparts

yellow bartonia \ˈyēld-ˈbā-tō-ni-ə\ **n**: a yellow-flowered screwstem (*Bartonia virginica*) common in eastern No. America

yellow bass **n**: a yellow No. American freshwater bass (*Morone interrupta*) with several more or less broken black stripes or bars that is related to and resembles the much larger marine striped bass and is native to the Mississippi drainage from southern Minnesota and Wisconsin to Texas and Louisiana

yellow basswood **n**: a common linden (*Tilia glabra*) of No. America

yellow bat **n**: a showy southern African insectivorous bat (*Scotophilus nigrita*) with black wings and canary yellow underparts

yellow bear **n**: **YELLOW WOOLLY BEAR**

yellow beardtongue **n**: a perennial herb (*Penstemon confertus*) of the Rocky mountain region having showy yellow flowers

yellow bear's-foot **n**: a leafcup (*Polymnia uvedalia*)

yellow bedstraw **n**: a common yellow-flowered bedstraw (*Galium verum*)—called also *yellow cleavers*

yellow-bellied flycatcher \ˈyēld-ˈbēld-ēd\ **n**: a small flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) of eastern No. America

yellow-bellied racer **n**: **BLUE RACER**

yellow-bellied sapsucker or **yellow-bellied woodpecker** **n**: a small woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) of the eastern U. S. that feeds mostly on the sap of trees

yellow-bellied terrapin **n**: a terrapin (*Pseudemys scripta*) of the southeastern U. S. having the carapace marked with yellow lines and the plastron yellow or brownish

yellow bells **n** **pl** **but sing or pl** in constr: any of several plants with bell-shaped yellow flowers: as **a**: **DOGTUOTH VIOLET** **b** (1) **b**: **CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS** **c**: **YELLOW ELDER**

yellowbellied \ˈyēld-ˈbēld-ēd\ **n** [yellow + belly] **1 a**: **PUMPKINSEED** **1 b**: **SQUAWFISH** **1 c**: **CALLOP** **d** **NewZeal**: any of several flatfishes (as *Ammotretis guntheri*) that are important market fish **e** **southern Africa**: a guinea (*Epinephelus guaza*) **2**: **YELLOW BERRY** **2**: **3**: one who is yellow: **COWARD** (was called a ~ when he would not enlist at the beginning of the war) **4 a**: a person having a yellow skin **b** **Southwest**: **MEXICAN**—**usu**, used disparagingly (two kinds of ethics, one for us and one for the yellowbellies across the line—E.L. Jones)

yellow berry **n** **1** **yellow berries** **pl**: **BUCKTHORN BERRIES** **2**: a condition of mature grains of hard wheat resulting from nitrogen deficiency and marked by the occurrence of light yellow opaque soft and starchy kernels among the normally hard dark translucent red amber grains; also: one of these kernels **3** **usu** **yellow-berry** \ˈyēld-ˈbēri\—see **BERRY**: **BERIAN**

yellow bile [trans. of Gk *xanthē cholē*]: a humor of medieval physiology believed to be secreted by the liver and to cause irascibility—compare **BLACK BILE**

yellowbill \ˈyēld-ˈbīl\ **n** [yellow + bill]: **SCOTER**

yellow-billed cuckoo \ˈyēld-ˈbīld\ **n**: a common No. American cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

yellow-billed loon **n**: a loon (*Gavia adamsi*) found in the northern part of the northern hemisphere

yellow-billed magpie **n**: a magpie (*Pica nuttalli*) found in California

yellow-billed tropic bird **n**: a tropic bird (*Phaethon lepturus*)

yellow birch **n** **1**: a No. American birch (*Betula lutea*) with lustrous gray or yellow thin bark **2**: the hard strong light brown wood of the yellow birch tree used esp. for furniture and buttons

yellowbird \ˈyēld-ˈbērd\ **n** **1**: any of various American goldfinches **2**: **YELLOW WARBLER** **1a**

yellow blight **n** **1**: a wilt of potatoes caused by a fungus (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) **2**: **WESTERN TOMATO BLIGHT**

yellow bluestem **n**: a tropical beardgrass (*Andropogon ischaemum*) that is adventive in parts of the U. S. and used as a pasture grass in the dry southern regions

yellow body **n** [trans. of NL *corpus luteum*]: **CORPUS LUTEUM**

yellow book **n**, **usu** **cap** Y & B [trans. of F *livre jaune*]: an official report of government affairs bound in yellow (the Hungarian government issues a *Yellow Book* in which it details its charges of treason—Current History)

yellow box **n**: a gum tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of southern Australia having yellow inner bark and hard yellowish wood somewhat resembling boxwood—called also *yellow jacket*

yellow boy **n**, **Brit**: a gold coin

yellow-breasted bunting \ˈyēld-ˈbrēstəd\ **n**: a bunting (*Emberiza aureola*) that is common in northern Russia and Siberia, winters in tropical Asia, and in the adult male is chestnut above with a buff stripe over the eye and a yellow breast crossed by a narrow chestnut band

yellow-breasted chat **n**: a large American chat (*Icteria virens*) that is greenish brown above with a bright yellow throat and breast and a white abdomen, that breeds chiefly in the eastern half of the U. S., that winters in Mexico and Central America, and that is noted for its expert mimicking of other birds

yellow bronze **n**: **BRONZE YELLOW**

yellow broom **n**: **INDIGO BROOM**

yellowbrush \ˈyēld-ˈbrʊʃ\ **n**: a bright green shrubby plant (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*) of western No. America that bears bright yellow flowers in midsummer

yellow buckeye **n**: **SWEET BUCKEYE**

yellow buckthorn **n**: a No. American shrub (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) having leaves yellowish on the lower surface—called also *Indian cherry*

yellow bullhead **n**: a yellowish dark-mottled bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*) widely distributed in central No. America and represented by subspecies in eastern coastal streams

yellow hunting **n**: **YELLOWHAMMER** **1**

yellow calla **n**: a golden calla (*Zantedeschia elliptica*) that resembles the common calla and is widely cultivated for its yellow spathes

yellow cancerroot **n**: a leafless scaly parasitic herb (*Orobanche fasciculata*) of western No. America having solitary purplish yellow irregular flowers

yellow carabean **n**: **CARABEEN**

yellow carmine **n**: **DUTCH ORANGE**

yellow cartilage **n**: **ELASTIC CARTILAGE**

yellow cat or **yellow catfish** **n**: any of several more or less yellow No. American catfishes; esp: **FLATHEAD CATFISH**

yellow catechu or **yellow cutch** **n**: **GAMBIE**

yellow cedar **n** **1 a**: an evergreen tree (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) of the Pacific coast of No. America often cultivated for ornament; also: the hard yellow wood of this tree—called also *Alaska cedar* **b**: **WESTERN CEDAR** **1a** **c**: **ARBORVITAE** **1** **2 Austral**: a sumac (*Rhus rhodantha*) that yields tannin

yellow cell **n**: **ZOOXANTHELLA**

yellow centaury **n**: **YELLOWWORT** **2**: a Barnaby's thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

yellow chamomile **n**: a Eurasian perennial herb (*Anthemis tinctoria*) naturalized in No. America with hairy divided leaves and yellow heads—called also *golden marguerite*

yellow charlock **n**: **CHARLOCK**

yellow chestnut oak **n**: **CHINQUAPIN OAK** **b**

yellow cinchona **n**: **CALISAYA BARK**

yellow cleavers **n** **pl** **but sing or pl** in constr: **YELLOW BEDSTRAW**

yellow clintonia **n**: a common woodland herb (*Clintonia borealis*) of temperate regions of No. America with yellow nodding flowers and small round blue fruit

yellow clover **n**: either of two hop clovers (*Trifolium aureum* and *T. procumbens*)

yellow clover aphid **n**: a plant louse (*Therioaphis trifolii*) that occurs in many parts of the U. S. and is esp. destructive to alfalfa in the southwestern states

yellow cobra **n**: **CAPE COBRA**

yellow cockscomb **n**: a rattle (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*)

yellow coppers **n**: **COPARITE**

yellow copper ore **n**: **CHALCOPYRITE**

yellow coralalis **n**: **YELLOW HARLEQUIN**

yellow cottonwood **n**: a common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)

yellow cress **n**: a cress with yellow flowers: as **a**: **WINTER CRESS** **b**: any of several plants (as marsh cress) of the genus *Rorippa*

yellow cross also **yellow cross liquid** **n** [so called fr. the symbol used by the Germans in World War I to mark the shells containing it]: **MUSTARD GAS**

yellowcrown \ˈyēld-ˈkrōn\ **n** [yellow + crown]: **MYRTLE WARBLER**

yellow-crowned night heron \ˈyēld-ˈkrōnd\ **n**: a night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) that has a buffy white crown and is found in the southern U. S. and in So. America

yellow cypress **n** **1**: **YELLOW CEDAR** **1a** **2**: a bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

yellow daisy **n** **1**: **BLACK-EYED SUSAN** **2**: **ORPIMENT** **2**

yellow day lily **n**: **DAY LILY** **1**

yellow deal **n** **1 Brit**: the wood of the Scotch pine and of a red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) **2**: the wood of a yellow pine (*Pinus echinata*)

yellow devil **n**: any of several yellow-flowered hawkweeds (as *Hieracium pratense* and *H. floribundum*)

yellow dip **n**: the oleoresin obtained after the first year trees have been tapped for turpentine

yellow dock **n** **1**: **BITTER DOCK** **2**: **CURLED DOCK**

yellow dog **n** **1**: **MONGREL**, **CUR** **2**: a contemptible, worthless, or yellow person (any man who didn't stand by his friends... was a yellow dog—S.H. Adams)

yellow-dog \ˈyēld-ˈdɒg\ **adj** [yellow dog] **1**: of or relating to a yellow dog or characteristics associated with a yellow dog (pursues yellow-dog tactics to gain his ends) **2**: of or relating to opposition to trade unionism or a labor union (the Administration's yellow-dog injunction has reached the Supreme Court—J.L. Lewis)

yellow-dog contract **n**: a contract of employment in which a worker disavows membership in and agrees not to join a labor union during the period of his employment

yellow dwarf **n**: any of several plant diseases (as yellow dwarf of potato and onion yellow dwarf) characterized by yellowing of the foliage and stunting

yellow earth **n**: impure yellow ochre

yellowed past of **YELLOW**

yellow edge **n**: a virus disease of the strawberry characterized chiefly by a marginal chlorosis of the leaf, shortening of the leaf stalk, leaf curling, and dwarfing

yellow eel **n**: an eel during the period of growth which varies from about 5 to about 20 years and before it matures as a silver eel—compare **ELVER**

yellow elder **n**: a tropical American shrub or small tree (*Stenolobium stans*) of the family Bignoniaceae that has compound leaves and profuse clusters of yellow funnel-shaped flowers and in the tropics is widely planted for ornament—called also *shower of gold*, *yellow trumpet flower*

yellow enzyme **n**: any of several yellow flavoprotein respiratory enzymes widely distributed in nature: as **a**: a crystallizable enzyme obtained from yeast and constituted of a complex of riboflavin phosphate and a protein—called also *old yellow enzyme*, *Warburg's yellow enzyme* **b**: an enzyme obtained from yeast and constituted of a complex of flavin adenine dinucleotide and a protein—called also *new yellow enzyme*

yellow comparative of **YELLOW**

yellowest superlative of **YELLOW**

EXHIBIT 2

uspto

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

About Us

Careers

Contact Us

Patents

Trademarks

Learning and Resources

USPTO > Trademark > TSDR > Trademark Search

TSDR FAQ'S

For assistance with TSDR, email teas@uspto.gov and include your serial number, the document you are looking for, and a screenshot of any error messages you have received.

Processing Wait Times: Please note that due to an extraordinary surge in applications, processing times are longer than usual. See [current trademark processing wait times](#) for more information.

Trademark Status & Document Retrieval (TSDR) ?

SEARCHMULTI-SEARCH?

US Serial, Registration, or Reference No.4298538StatusDocuments

Status results found

STATUSDOCUMENTSMAINTENANCE?

DownloadPrint Preview

Generated on: This page was generated by TSDR on 2021-10-18 15:58:25 EDT

Mark: PINKPOWERFUL!

PinkPowerful!

US Serial Number: 85057159Application Filing Date: Jun. 08, 2010

US Registration Number: 4298538Registration Date: Mar. 05, 2013

Register: Principal

Mark Type: Trademark

TM5 Common Status Descriptor:

LIVE/REGISTRATION/Issued and Active

The trademark application has been registered with the Office.

Status: A Section 8 declaration has been accepted.

Status Date: Mar. 22, 2019

Publication Date: Nov. 23, 2010Notice of Allowance Date: Jan. 18, 2011

▼ Mark Information

Collapse All

Mark Literal Elements: PINKPOWERFUL!

Standard Character Claim: Yes. The mark consists of standard characters without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.

Mark Drawing Type: 4 - STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

▼ Goods and Services

Note:
The following symbols indicate that the registrant/owner has amended the goods/services:

- Brackets [...] indicate deleted goods/services;
- Double parenthesis ((...)) identify any goods/services not claimed in a Section 15 affidavit of incontestability; and
- Asterisks *,* identify additional (new) wording in the goods/services.

For: G and S: a series of children's books; a series of books featuring girl's and women's topics, areas of interest and stories [; printed matter, namely, stickers, sticker books, posters, stationery, diaries, notepaper, children's activity books, coloring books, pens; book marks, paper party decorations; downloadable word games and downloadable coloring pages, postcards, invitations and greeting cards, Christmas cards, printed cards featuring prayers, blank cards, gift and note cards, boxed Valentine's Day cards for children, gift card holders, writing paper and envelopes, photo albums, calendars, notebooks, time planners, binders, sketch books, activity books, pencil cases, rubber stamps; paint brushes; paper wall decorations, decorative paper centerpieces, paper handle gift bags, paper treat sacks, paper banners, party hanging decorations made of paper, paper name tags, paper place cards, gift packaging, namely, gift bags, gift boxes, gift package decorations made of paper, book covers, trading cards, blank cards for correspondence racks, trivia cards, printed cards with inspirational messages, decals, note pads, blank personal journals, note pads for lists, memo pads, autograph books, notebook paper, wire-bound notebooks, coil-bound notebooks, scrapbooks, paper placemats, talking children's books, personalized books featuring girl's and women's topics, areas of interest and stories; bumper stickers, car decals, fine art prints, photo binders, desktop planners, document portfolios, printed instructional and teaching material in the field of girl's and women's topics, areas of interest and stories; comic books, printed publications, namely, booklets, leaflets and pamphlets in the field of girl's and women's topics, areas of interest and stories; paintings; pictures, paper cut-out figures, mounted and unmounted photographs; cartoon prints, color prints, comic strips, instructional and educational picture books; fictional short story books; manuscript books featuring screenplays of fictional stories; books featuring games]

International Class(es): 016 - Primary Class

U.S Class(es): 002, 005, 022, 023, 029, 037, 038, 050

Class Status: ACTIVE

Basis: 1(a)

First Use: Jan. 01, 2010

Use in Commerce: Jul. 06, 2010

▼ Basis Information (Case Level)

Filed Use: No

Currently Use: Yes

Filed ITU: Yes

Currently ITU: No

Filed 44D: No

Currently 44E: No

Filed 44E: No

Currently 66A: No

Filed 66A: No

Currently No Basis: No

▼ Current Owner(s) Information

Owner Name: Melnychuck, Karen E.

Owner Address: 1573 E Sahuaro Blossom Pl
Tucson, ARIZONA UNITED STATES 85718

Legal Entity Type: INDIVIDUAL

Citizenship: UNITED STATES

▼ Attorney/Correspondence Information

Attorney of Record - None

Correspondent

Correspondent: Karen E. Melnychuck
Name/Address: 1573 E Sahuaro Blossom Pl
Tucson, ARIZONA UNITED STATES 85718

Domestic Representative - Not Found

▼ Prosecution History

Date	Description	Proceeding Number
Oct. 09, 2020	APPLICANT/CORRESPONDENCE CHANGES (NON-RESPONSIVE) ENTERED	88888
Oct. 09, 2020	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Oct. 09, 2020	TEAS CHANGE OF OWNER ADDRESS RECEIVED	
Mar. 22, 2019	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF SEC. 8 - E-MAILED	
Mar. 22, 2019	REGISTERED - SEC. 8 (6-YR) ACCEPTED	77074
Mar. 22, 2019	CASE ASSIGNED TO POST REGISTRATION PARALEGAL	77074
Feb. 26, 2019	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Feb. 26, 2019	TEAS SECTION 8 RECEIVED	
Mar. 05, 2018	COURTESY REMINDER - SEC. 8 (6-YR) E-MAILED	
Mar. 05, 2013	REGISTERED-PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Jan. 26, 2013	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF STATEMENT OF USE E-MAILED	
Jan. 25, 2013	LAW OFFICE REGISTRATION REVIEW COMPLETED	66213
Jan. 23, 2013	ALLOWED PRINCIPAL REGISTER - SOU ACCEPTED	
Jan. 17, 2013	STATEMENT OF USE PROCESSING COMPLETE	69302
Jan. 16, 2013	USE AMENDMENT FILED	69302
Jan. 16, 2013	TEAS STATEMENT OF USE RECEIVED	
Jul. 10, 2012	NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EXTENSION REQUEST E-MAILED	
Jul. 09, 2012	EXTENSION 3 GRANTED	69302
Jun. 30, 2012	EXTENSION 3 FILED	69302
Jun. 30, 2012	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Jun. 30, 2012	TEAS EXTENSION RECEIVED	
Jan. 19, 2012	NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EXTENSION REQUEST E-MAILED	

Captured by FireShot Pro: 18 October 2021, 14:59:01
https://getfireshot.com

Jan. 18, 2012	EXTENSION 2 GRANTED	69302
Jan. 16, 2012	EXTENSION 2 FILED	69302
Jan. 16, 2012	TEAS EXTENSION RECEIVED	
Jun. 29, 2011	NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EXTENSION REQUEST E-MAILED	
Jun. 28, 2011	EXTENSION 1 GRANTED	69302
Jun. 24, 2011	EXTENSION 1 FILED	69302
Jun. 28, 2011	CASE ASSIGNED TO INTENT TO USE PARALEGAL	69302
Jun. 24, 2011	TEAS EXTENSION RECEIVED	
Jan. 18, 2011	NOA E-MAILED - SOU REQUIRED FROM APPLICANT	
Nov. 23, 2010	OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLICATION CONFIRMATION E-MAILED	
Nov. 23, 2010	PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION	
Oct. 20, 2010	LAW OFFICE PUBLICATION REVIEW COMPLETED	66213
Oct. 19, 2010	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Oct. 19, 2010	EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT ENTERED	88888
Oct. 19, 2010	NOTIFICATION OF EXAMINERS AMENDMENT E-MAILED	6328
Oct. 19, 2010	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT E-MAILED	6328
Oct. 19, 2010	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT -WRITTEN	73699
Oct. 18, 2010	PREVIOUS ALLOWANCE COUNT WITHDRAWN	
Oct. 18, 2010	WITHDRAWN FROM PUB - OG REVIEW QUERY	60756
Oct. 07, 2010	LAW OFFICE PUBLICATION REVIEW COMPLETED	66213
Oct. 07, 2010	ASSIGNED TO LIE	66213
Sep. 23, 2010	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Sep. 23, 2010	EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT ENTERED	88888
Sep. 23, 2010	NOTIFICATION OF EXAMINERS AMENDMENT E-MAILED	6328
Sep. 23, 2010	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT E-MAILED	6328
Sep. 23, 2010	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT -WRITTEN	73699
Sep. 22, 2010	NOTIFICATION OF NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Sep. 22, 2010	NON-FINAL ACTION E-MAILED	6325
Sep. 22, 2010	NON-FINAL ACTION WRITTEN	73699
Sep. 17, 2010	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	73699
Jun. 12, 2010	NOTICE OF PSEUDO MARK MAILED	
Jun. 11, 2010	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	
Jun. 11, 2010	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	
▼ TM Staff and Location Information		
TM Staff Information - None		
File Location		
Current Location: TMEG LAW OFFICE 107		Date in Location: Mar. 22, 2019
▼ Assignment Abstract Of Title Information - Click to Load		
▼ Proceedings - Click to Load		

Download Adobe Reader

If you are the applicant or the applicant's attorney and have questions about this file, please contact the Trademark Assistance Center



UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BROWSE BY TOPIC

- Patents
- Trademarks
- Learning & Resources
- About the USPTO
- Glossary
- Careers
- Contact Us

ABOUT THIS SITE

- Accessibility
- Privacy Policy
- Terms of Use
- Security
- Systems Status
- Site Map

USPTO BACKGROUND

- Federal Activity
- Inventory Reform Act (FAIR)
- USPTO Budget and Performance
- Freedom of Information Act
- Information Quality Guidelines

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Regulations.gov
- StopFakes.gov
- USA.gov
- Department of Commerce
- Strategy Targeting
- Organized Piracy



Captured by FireShot Pro: 18 October 2021, 14:59:01
https://getfireshot.com

EXHIBIT 3

uspto

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

About Us

Careers

Contact Us

Patents

Trademarks

Learning and Resources

USPTO > Trademark > TSDR > Trademark Search

TSDR FAQ'S

For assistance with TSDR, email teas@uspto.gov and include your serial number, the document you are looking for, and a screenshot of any error messages you have received.

Processing Wait Times: Please note that due to an extraordinary surge in applications, processing times are longer than usual. See [current trademark processing wait times](#) for more information.

Trademark Status & Document Retrieval (TSDR)

SEARCHMULTI-SEARCH

US Serial, Registration, or Reference No.4568899

StatusDocuments

Status results found

STATUSDOCUMENTSMAINTENANCE

DownloadPrint Preview

Generated on: This page was generated by TSDR on 2021-10-18 16:04:02 EDT

Mark: NAUGHTIES FROM THE NET

NAUGHTIES FROM THE NET

US Serial Number: 85717458

Application Filing Date: Aug. 30, 2012

US Registration Number: 4568899

Registration Date: Jul. 15, 2014

Filed as TEAS Plus: Yes

Currently TEAS Plus: Yes

Register: Principal

Mark Type: Trademark

TMS Common Status Descriptor:

DEAD/REGISTRATION/Cancelled/Invalidated

The trademark application was registered, but subsequently it was cancelled or invalidated and removed from the registry.

Status: Registration cancelled because registrant did not file an acceptable declaration under Section 8. To view all documents in this file, click on the Trademark Document Retrieval link at the top of this page.

Status Date: Feb. 19, 2021

Publication Date: Feb. 05, 2013

Notice of Allowance Date: Apr. 02, 2013

Date Cancelled: Feb. 19, 2021

Mark Information

Collapse All

Mark Literal Elements: NAUGHTIES FROM THE NET

Standard Character Claim: Yes. The mark consists of standard characters without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.

Mark Drawing Type: 4 - STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Goods and Services

Note:
The following symbols indicate that the registrant/owner has amended the goods/services:

- Brackets [...] indicate deleted goods/services;
- Double parenthesis ((...)) identify any goods/services not claimed in a Section 15 affidavit of incontestability; and
- Asterisks *,* identify additional (new) wording in the goods/services.

For: A series of books and written articles in the field of jokes and humor, Joke books; Photographic prints; Books featuring photos; Comic books; Picture books

International Class(es): 016 - Primary Class

U.S Class(es): 002, 005, 022, 023, 029, 037, 038, 050

Class Status: SECTION 8 - CANCELLED

Basis: 1(a)

First Use: Jan. 2014

Use in Commerce: Mar. 21, 2014

Basis Information (Case Level)

Filed Use: No

Currently Use: Yes

Filed ITU: Yes

Currently ITU: No

Filed 44D: No

Currently 44E: No

Filed 44E: No

Currently 66A: No

Filed 66A: No

Currently No Basis: No

Filed No Basis: No

Current Owner(s) Information

Owner Name: eComic LoL, LLC

Owner Address: c/o Suzanne Squire
17514 Brinkerhoff Lane
Okeechobee, FLORIDA UNITED STATES 34974

Legal Entity Type: LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

State or Country Where Organized: FLORIDA

Attorney/Correspondence Information

Attorney of Record

Attorney Name: RICHARD L MORRIS JR ESQ

Attorney Primary Email Address: richard@4trademark.com

Attorney Email Authorized: Yes

Correspondent

Correspondent Name/Address: RICHARD L MORRIS JR ESQ
TRADEMARKRENEWALS.COM
PO BOX 398538
c/o 1-800-4-TRADEMARK
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA UNITED STATES 33239-8538

Phone: 3056736686

Fax: 3056736872

Correspondent e-mail: richard@4trademark.com

Correspondent e-mail Authorized: Yes

Domestic Representative - Not Found

Prosecution History

Date	Description	Proceeding Number
Feb. 19, 2021	CANCELLED SEC. 8 (6-YR)	
Jul. 18, 2019	APPLICANT/CORRESPONDENCE CHANGES (NON-RESPONSIVE) ENTERED	88888
Jul. 18, 2019	TEAS CHANGE OF OWNER ADDRESS RECEIVED	
Jul. 15, 2019	COURTESY REMINDER - SEC. 8 (6-YR) E-MAILED	
Aug. 04, 2017	APPLICANT/CORRESPONDENCE CHANGES (NON-RESPONSIVE) ENTERED	88888
Aug. 04, 2017	TEAS CHANGE OF OWNER ADDRESS RECEIVED	
Jul. 15, 2014	REGISTERED-PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Jun. 10, 2014	NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF STATEMENT OF USE E-MAILED	
Jun. 02, 2014	ALLOWED PRINCIPAL REGISTER - SOU ACCEPTED	
Apr. 18, 2014	STATEMENT OF USE PROCESSING COMPLETE	69302
Mar. 27, 2014	USE AMENDMENT FILED	69302
Apr. 16, 2014	CASE ASSIGNED TO INTENT TO USE PARALEGAL	69302
Mar. 27, 2014	TEAS STATEMENT OF USE RECEIVED	
Oct. 02, 2013	NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EXTENSION REQUEST E-MAILED	
Sep. 30, 2013	EXTENSION 1 GRANTED	98765
Sep. 30, 2013	EXTENSION 1 FILED	98765
Sep. 30, 2013	TEAS EXTENSION RECEIVED	
Apr. 02, 2013	NOA E-MAILED - SOU REQUIRED FROM APPLICANT	
Feb. 11, 2013	TEAS CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	
Feb. 05, 2013	OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLICATION CONFIRMATION E-MAILED	
Feb. 05, 2013	PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION	
Jan. 16, 2013	NOTIFICATION OF NOTICE OF PUBLICATION E-MAILED	
Dec. 22, 2012	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	
Dec. 22, 2012	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	77657
Sep. 07, 2012	NEW APPLICATION OFFICE SUPPLIED DATA ENTERED IN TRAM	
Sep. 03, 2012	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	

TM Staff and Location Information

TM Staff Information - None

File Location

Current Location: PUBLICATION AND ISSUE SECTION

Date in Location: Jun. 09, 2014

Assignment Abstract Of Title Information - Click to Load

Proceedings - Click to Load

Download Adobe Reader

If you are the applicant or the applicant's attorney and have questions about this file, please contact the Trademark Assistance Center

uspto

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BROWSE BY TOPIC

Patents

Trademarks

Learning & Resources

About the USPTO

Glossary

Careers

Contact Us

ABOUT THIS SITE

Accessibility

Privacy Policy

Terms of Use

Security

Systems Status

Site Map

USPTO BACKGROUND

Federal Activity

Inventory Reform Act (FAIR)

USPTO Budget and Performance

Freedom of Information Act

Information Quality Guidelines

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Regulations.gov

StopFakes.gov

USA.gov

Department of Commerce

Strategy Targeting

Organized Piracy